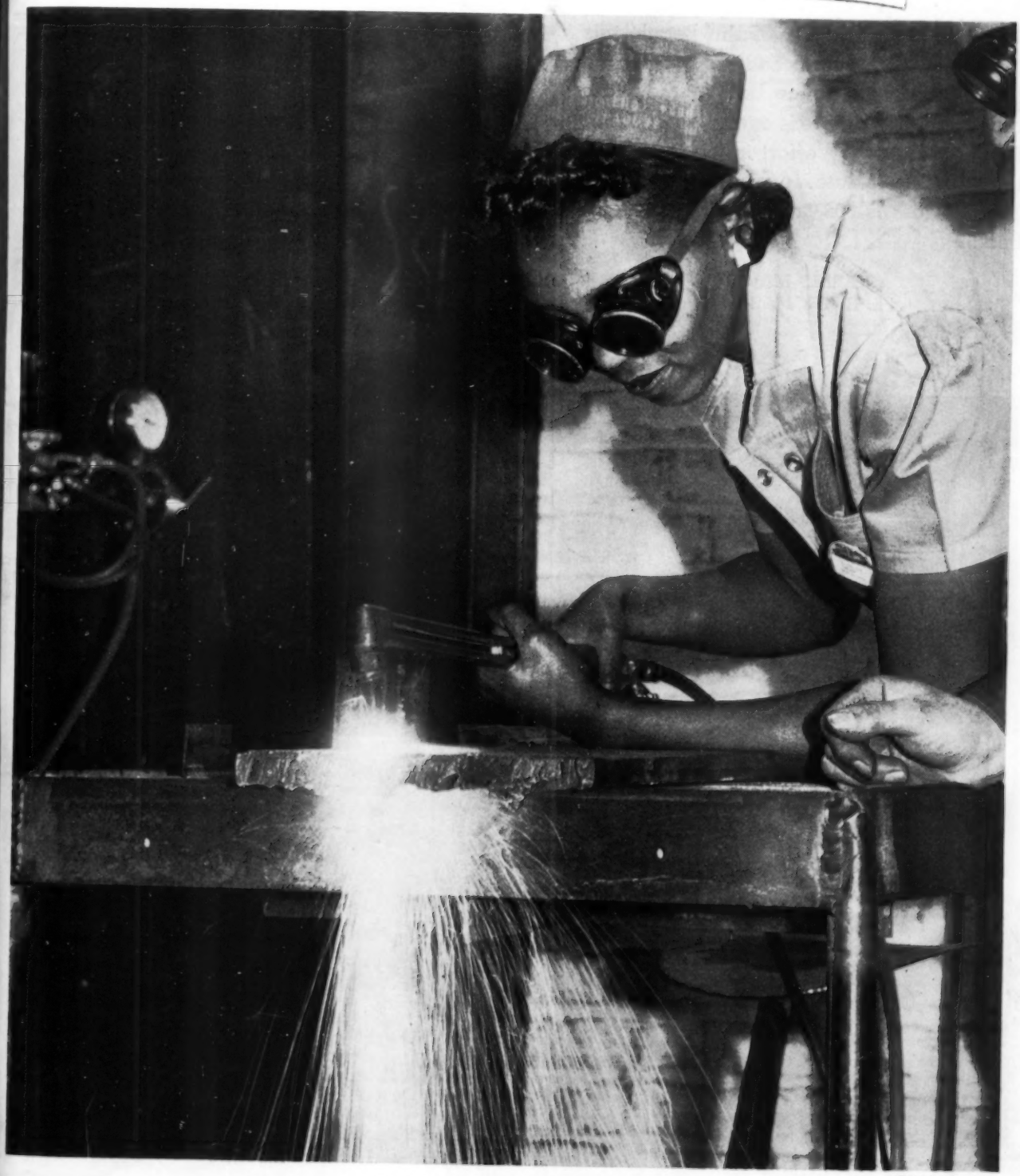
GENERAL LIBRARY
APR 17 1942
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
S.S

The CRISIS

April, 1942 • Fifteen Cents



TRAINING TO BEAT THE AXIS

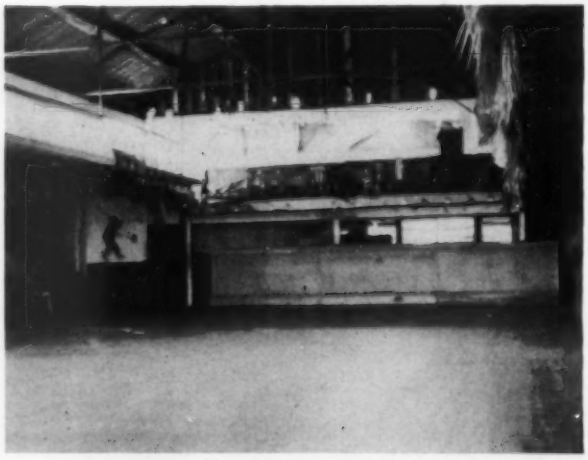
British Combine

THE SUNSET AUDITORIUM

Located in balmy West Palm Beach, this lovely entertainment center boasts the largest fireproof dance hall in the State of Florida. Here there is every recreational facility, and every effort is made to give the most up-to-date service at all times. The address is 608 8th Street, West Palm Beach.

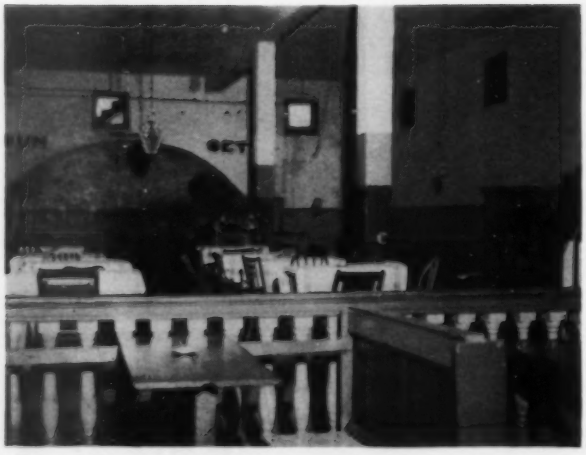
CHARLES MAJOR
E. H. THOMAS
Managers

EXTERIOR OF SUNSET AUDITORIUM



THE DANCE FLOOR

THE BAR



THE COCKTAIL LOUNGE

THE PATIO

The ROBERT H. TERRELL LAW SCHOOL
(Co-Educational)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

An approved law school offering a four-year evening course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students enrolled from twenty-two states and the District of Columbia.

For further information address:
DEAN GEORGE A. PARKER
1922-13th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
Founded 1869
Accredited by Southern Association of Colleges
LIBERAL ARTS • HOME ECONOMICS
TEACHERS TRAINING COURSES
Address: Registrar, Tougaloo College
Tougaloo Mississippi

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Two Year Curriculum leading to Master of Social Work Degree
SUMMER SESSIONS—1942—TEN WEEKS
First Session—June 8—July 11
Second Session—July 13—August 15
Regular Technical Social Work Courses
Same credit toward the diploma or degree for courses taken in the Summer Session as when offered during the fall and winter session
also
SPECIAL COURSES PREPARING WORKERS FOR SERVICES ARISING FROM WAR NEEDS
Cooperating with the Atlanta University Affiliated Summer School
For Further Information, Write
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, A.M., *Director*
247 Henry Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia

WILEY COLLEGE
Maintains an educational program that is flexible and therefore adaptable to social changes by a shift of emphasis.
WHILE retaining its fundamental purpose of providing an individual basis and background for satisfactory social adjustment, the dominant, incidental emphasis at present is on National Defense Needs to be met through the regular courses:
Liberal Arts & Sciences, Art, Business & Commerce, Cosmetology, Home economics, elementary Journalism, elementary Library Science, Physical education, and Religion. PRINCIPLES of the Christian ideal still permeate the Wiley program.
THE INSTITUTION provides a splendid medium for philanthropic investment.
M. W. DOGAN, *President*
Marshall, Texas

Education For Life
A "Class A" College for Men and Women with These Divisions
- AGRICULTURE
- BUSINESS
- EDUCATION
- GENERAL STUDIES
- HOME ECONOMICS
- SUMMER and EXTENSION STUDY
- TRADES and INDUSTRIES

Write to President Malcolm S. MacLean
HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Hampton, Virginia

College and School News

Shaw University was the recipient in February of a special gift of $400 made by Miss Carole Bryant, sister of Miss Elsie Bryant, deceased, a Shaw instructor in Latin and English from 1907 to 1923, whose estate was recently settled.

Meharry Medical College announces appointment to the faculty of Dr. Walter Henry Maddux as professor of pediatrics. He will also be attached to the State Health Department and conduct a graduate program in pediatrics for Tennessee Negro physicians. Dr. Maddux is a 1923 graduate of the University of Illinois. He has done outstanding work in Mississippi as first Negro member of the state health department, and has recently been at the Slossfield Health Center in Birmingham, Ala., where he worked under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Maternal and Child Welfare, U. S. Department of Labor. He has just completed graduate work at the Yale University School of Medicine.

The new assistant superintendent of nurses at the School of Nursing is Miss Mamie E. Batchelor, B.S., R.N. She is a graduate of Shaw University and Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing, Durham, N. C. She has been connected with the Kate Bittings Reynolds Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C. and the Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N. C.

Storer College is conducting a campaign to raise funds among alumni and friends for the erection of a physical education building on the campus. The building will be constructed of stone and conform to the architecture of other buildings on the campus. Storer's physical education program now includes "athletics for all."

Director J. C. Evans, Trade and Technical Division, **West Virginia State College**, announces that five additional students have been called for duty at the Norfolk Navy Yards. The College Committee for the National Defense, headed

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
Baltimore, Maryland
(co-educational)
PURPOSE:—
1. To prepare teachers for the secondary schools.
2. To prepare students for advanced work in professional and graduate schools.
3. To prepare students for homemaking.
4. To make available a liberal arts curriculum.
COURSES:—Major fields of study available in English, French, Latin, education, music education, history and political science, sociology and economics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, home economics, health and physical education.
Other courses available in speech and dramatics, German, philosophy and ethics, commerce and physics.
DEGREES:—The degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science is conferred upon the successful completion of 120 semester hours of work in prescribed courses of study.
ADMISSION:—Graduates of standard and accredited high schools who have satisfactorily completed a minimum of 15 units of work are eligible for admission.
INFORMATION:—For catalogue or detailed information write to the Registrar, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
of Missouri
The College—JEFFERSON CITY
Liberal Arts
Teacher Training
Mechanic Arts
Business Administration
Home Economics
Agriculture
The School of Law—SAINT LOUIS
The Graduate School—JEFFERSON CITY
1866 Seventy-fifth Anniversary Year 1941
For Information Write
THE REGISTRAR
Lincoln University
Jefferson City Missouri

Atlanta University
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
A Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Offering Work Leading to the Master's Degree
School of Library Service
Class A Rating with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States
For Bulletin, Address THE REGISTRAR

THE Y. W. C. A. TRADE SCHOOL
Complete Courses Leading to Diploma or Certificate in
SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS SCHOOL
(Registered by New York State Board of Regents)
DRESSMAKING and DESIGNING SCHOOL
Fancy Pressing and Machine Pressing
Garment Machine Operation
Millinery, French Flowermaking
HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT SCHOOL
SCHOOL for PRACTICAL NURSES
(*Approved by New York State Department of Education*)
BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOL
Offered as full-time or part-time day or evening or as short unit courses
179 W. 137th Street New York, N. Y.
AUdubon 3-2777

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AND STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.
We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making income tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.
85 West 118th St., New York City MOnument 2-3488

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Dental Hygiene and Nurse Training
For information write
The Registrar, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

1866 1940
RUST COLLEGE
POLICY—Co-Educational.
COURSES—Quarter-hour credit system. Liberal Arts, Elementary and Advanced Courses in Education, Pre-Medical, Home Economics, Music and Business.
FACULTY—University trained.
For further information write:
L. M. McCoy, President
Holly Springs, Mississippi

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama.
"Education Without Caste"
— a realistic and genuine college, where the student learns what it is all about and what to do about it all.
Address the Dean

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS
An Institution for Men and Women Who Desire To Learn and to Lead—to Learn With Thoroughness and to Lead With Wisdom and Understanding
For Information address
THE REGISTRAR

LeMOYNE COLLEGE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
GRADE "A"
Seeks to Understand and Achieve
1. Economic Security
2. Personal and Public Health
3. Home-making arts
4. Effective Citizenship
5. Wholesome Recreation
6. Meaningful Religion

You Need
A FLASHLIGHT
during AIR RAIDS!
With one *new* subscription to The Crisis ($1.50) you can get a Focusing Spotlight (two-cell flashlight with batteries and bulb) absolutely free!
Send your $1.50 now to
THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

by Dean Harrison H. Ferrell, has prepared sixteen courses to enable students or other persons to enroll for special training looking toward national emergency service.

Twenty students of the Business Department have passed civil service examinations and received jobs in the national defense service in Washington, D. C., as typists and clerks.

John P. Baynard, graduate of the School of Architecture and Engineering at **Howard University,** recently returned to the U. S. after two years as Chief Field Engineer of Liberia. He is on leave.

Four graduates of the Howard University School of Religion are now on active duty as chaplains in the U. S. Army. They are Lt. George D. Robinson, Lt. Henry Y. Sideboard, Lt. James C. Griffin, and Lt. Darneal F. Foster.

"Howard University Serves the Nation" was the theme of the university's 75th anniversary celebration on March 2.

The Howard University Faculty Wives recently raised more than $300 to create a scholarship fund for the benefit of worthy students through a baby contest.

Dr. Eugene C. Holmes of the Department of Philosophy has for more than a year been contributing editor of the recently published *Dictionary of Philosophy.*

Bennett College announces the establishment of a Consumer Information Center. Consumer materials will be distributed periodically by the college to individual families in its vicinity, as well as to schools, churches and club groups throughout North Carolina.

Bennett's sixteenth annual Home-Making Institute was held March 16–22. The theme of the program was "The Home and Civilian Defense," and included talks by nationally-known figures in the fields of health, foods and nutrition, and consumer education.

Bennett students have recently raised $557.63 toward the endowment fund of their alma mater. Bennett is seeking to raise $300,000 in order to secure a grant of $200,000 from the General Education Board.

For the first time in its history, Bennett is offering field work experience to its students of social case work.

With the general theme of "The Negro and National Defense," **Morehouse College** is offering a new forum series under the leadership of Prof. Walter R. Chivers.

Morehouse celebrated its 75th anniversary February 13–18 with a host of

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL for TEACHERS
A STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PA.
A Pennsylvania State Teachers College offering professional courses as follows:
Two-Year Curriculum: Primary, Intermediate-State Certificates.
Four-Year Curriculum: Elementary Education-B. S. Degree.
Four-Year Curriculum: Home Economics - B. S. Degree.
Four-Year Curriculum: Industrial Arts-B. S. Degree.
Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write to
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, *President*
CHEYNEY, PA.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Approved by
College and University Council of Penna. American Medical Society and Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.
For complete information write
REGISTRAR
Lincoln University, Chester Co., Penna.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty and First Class Equipment
For information write
H. L. McCRORY . . . . . *President*

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
A college accredited by the Southern Association of colleges and secondary schools of the Southern States with curricula designed to prepare students to meet the vocational and social needs of successful living.
Courses Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science Are Offered in the Following Schools and Departments of Instruction
Agriculture — Home Economics
Commercial Dietetics — Institutional Management
Education — Physical Education
Mechanical Industries
Complete Courses Leading to Certificates and Diplomas in Commercial Dietetics and Special Trade Courses for Men and Women
Approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to Offer Vocational Flight Training. An efficient Placement Service That Has Been Highly Successful in Getting Jobs for Tuskegee Graduates
F. D. PATTERSON, President
For information address: THE REGISTRAR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Courses leading to A.B. or B.S.
Competent Faculty *Excellent Facilities*
J. B. WATSON, President

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Accredited Theological School for Training Negro Ministers
Willis J. King, President
Atlanta, Georgia

1867 1941

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in the Nation's Capital
A Complete Education on One Campus, Graduate and Professional

College of Liberal Arts
Graduate School
School of Music
School of Law
College of Medicine
Summer School
School of Engineering and Architecture
College of Pharmacy
College of Dentistry
School of Religion
FULLY ACCREDITED

National Defense Courses Under Supervision of United States Office of Education *(Free)*

ATHLETICS • R.O.T.C.
STUDENT GOVERNMENT • DEBATING

259 Teachers—2,623 Students
11,102 Alumni—26 Buildings

REGISTRATION SECOND SEMESTER, JANUARY 28, 1942

SUMMER SESSION
JUNE 30 TO AUGUST 8, 1942

For Permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR,
Howard University, Washington, D.C.

delegates from important educational and religious foundations and institutions.

Atlanta University announces that its Summer School will be held for ten weeks this year. The seven institutions of higher learning for Negroes in Atlanta will combine for this offering. New courses related to war and defense will be in the curriculum. In addition there will be the Curriculum Workshop, the Summer Theatre, the Teacher-Librarian School, the Nursery School, the Arts and Crafts Workshop, the School of the Theatre, the Demonstration School, an Institute for Teachers of French, and the Rural School. The director will be John P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta University and Morehouse College. The faculty will include leading educators.

Atlanta University will offer for 1942–43, a limited number of graduate scholarships ranging from $50 to $200 in the departments of biology, chemistry, economics and business administration, education, English, French, history, mathematics, sociology and library service. There will also be available a limited number of $500 scholarships for young men and women holding a master's degree or its equivalent. Applications must be made to the registrar of the university before May 1, 1942.

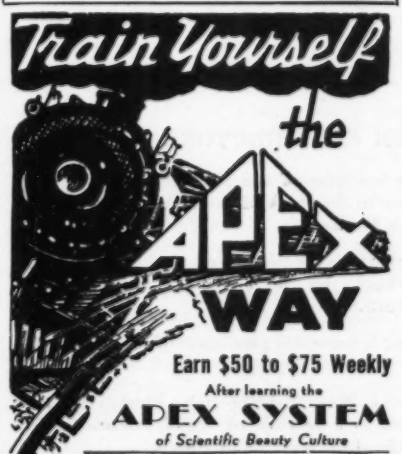
Over ninety-five per cent of the Atlanta U. faculty have subscribed to defense bonds. The University proper purchased the legal maximum of $50,000 in bonds during the past academic year and is already buying more in 1942.

Charlotte E. Moton, instructor of physical education and mentor of **Hampton Institute's** famous women's creative dance group, has been granted a leave of absence in order to accept a

(*Continued on page* 142)

STORER COLLEGE
Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
HENRY T. McDonald, LL.D., *President*
This college is completing seventy-five years of distinguished service in education.
Co-educational
Send for catalog and information to
THE REGISTRAR

BENNETT COLLEGE
Meeting the Needs of Young Women Today
Modern Buildings and Equipment
Functional Program of Study
Limited Enrollment
For Information, Write
The Registrar
BENNETT COLLEGE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA



Earn $50 to $75 Weekly
After learning the
APEX SYSTEM
of Scientific Beauty Culture
OTHERS ARE DOING IT—SO CAN YOU

YOUR success in life depends upon your own efforts, you have the ability to make an independent living, so here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it.

COST OF COURSE REASONABLE — SMALL DOWN PAYMENT — BALANCE WEEKLY — APEX COLLEGE DIPLOMAS AWARDED

APEX BEAUTY COLLEGE

New York Philadelphia Chicago Richmond Baltimore Washington Atlantic City Brooklyn Newark Atlanta

For further information write
Apex College, 200 W. 135th St., New York City

REGISTER NOW!

INSURE WITH NEGRO COMPANIES

They Provide: SECURITY for Loved Ones, JOBS for Trained Negroes and ECONOMIC POWER for the Group

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1940:

—Assets of $23,470,225.63
—Income of $14,297,920.38
—Insurance in force: $303,972,207.58
—Policies in force: 1,826,647
—Employment: 10,000 Negroes

PLAY SAFE—*Insure with* THESE Companies

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Old Line Legal Reserve Company)
CALIFORNIA and ILLINOIS
Wm. Nickerson, Jr., President
Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Vice President
N. O. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.
Home Office: 3501 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
Agents Wanted in: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Increase Employment by Insuring With Us

MAMMOTH LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
608 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky
Twenty-six (26) years of unselfish service to the people of Kentucky, Indiana & Ohio

BUILDING FOR YOUTH
An Institution of Life Insurance
Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Co.
Chas. H. Mahoney, President Louis C. Blount, Secretary
Home Office—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

YOU CANNOT FORETELL THE FUTURE!
Just one day offers too much chance if you are not insured. Adequate insurance is an investment in peace of mind. Consult us regarding your insurance needs.
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
C. C. Spaulding, President Durham, North Carolina

Advertise to a
Selected Clientele
in
THE CRISIS

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: Roy Wilkins *Business Manager:* George S. Schuyler

Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Volume 49, No. 4 *Whole No. 376*

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1942

COVER Page

Miss Beryl Cobham, student in welding at the National Youth Administration Training Center, Astoria, Long Island, New York.

EDITORIALS 111

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOJOURNER TRUTH
By Louis E. Martin..... 112

BOOKS BY NEGRO AUTHORS IN 1941
Book Reviews by Arthur B. Spingarn..... 114

THE AMERICAN NEGRO AS CRAFTSMAN AND ARTIST
By James V. Herring..... 116

NEGRO YOUTH LOOKS AT WEST PALM BEACH
By Cleophus J. Lumpkin..... 119

LOCAL POLITICS IN WEST PALM BEACH
By J. H. Terrell, D. D. S..... 123

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
By J. W. Jenkins..... 127

RECREATION IN WEST PALM BEACH
By William W. Wilson..... 131

NIGHT LIFE IN WEST PALM BEACH
By Dennis A. Starks, Jr..... 133

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION..... 136

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT..... 137

The Crisis *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15¢ a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* The Crisis *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

The contents of The Crisis *are copyrighted. Copyright 1942 by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED WITH THIS COPY, SEND IT TO A BOY IN CAMP

NEXT MONTH

The CRISIS will present in May a picture section on Los Angeles, California which will entertain the 33rd Annual Conference of the NAACP next July 14–19. There will be also a piece about the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, by William Smith.

In addition, there will be articles, short stories, poetry, news of the NAACP, book reviews and pictures.

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Louis E. Martin is editor of the Michigan Chronicle of Detroit and has been in the thick of the fight for occupancy of Sojourner Truth Houses.

Arthur B. Spingarn is president of the NAACP. His annual review of books by Negro authors has become a fixture in the CRISIS.

James V. Herring is associate professor of art at Howard University.

J. H. Terrell is a West Palm Beach, Florida dentist. Charles H. Stebbins is a teacher of social science in the Industrial High School of West Palm Beach.

William W. Wilson is a recreation leader for the West Palm Beach Recreation Department.

J. W. Jenkins is the owner of the Economical Drug Store. Cleophus J. Lumpkin is president of the Junior class of the Industrial High School. Dennis A. Starks, Jr. is an alumnus of Florida A. and M. College.

•

Editorials

Whack the Poll Tax

AGAIN the attempt is being made to abolish the poll tax, this time through a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, a state which recently abolished the tax by legislative act. The tax is still required in eight southern states before a citizen can vote. All the arguments are now well known. The poll tax, designed originally to keep the poor Negroes from the ballot box, has come to be the chief barrier to free balloting by millions of poor southern whites.

Belatedly, the rest of the country, and particularly organized labor, has come to realize that senators and congressmen elected from poll tax states menace the democratic process everywhere because they enjoy a power in Washington which they could not wield if the electorate were free. Congressman Eugene Cox, of the second district of Georgia, vicious foe of labor, is a prime example of the manner in which the poll tax in Georgia has hamstrung labor's cause in the entire nation. Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia is another example. So is Senator Harry F. Byrd of that state. And so, too, is Martin Dies of Texas.

In this global war, America cannot sneer at any "undemocratic" nation as long as ten million Americans are disfranchised through the poll tax. Senator Pepper's bill is S. 1280. Write him, or your own senator, or Senator Frederick Van Nuys, chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, or all of them, urging favorable action on S. 1280. Address the letters: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

White Man's War

THERE seems to be some attempt to fasten upon the American Negro the responsibility for calling the present struggle "a white man's war." It won't work. Not as long as radio commentators continue to call the Japanese "yellow bellies." Not as long as Roy Howard of the Scripps Howard papers writes from Honolulu: ". . . and for the entire white race in the Far East . . ." Not as long as a radio speaker says: "We shall see what they (the Japanese) can do in a white man's country (Australia) against a white man's army." Incidentally, the War department has announced that American Negro troops already have been landed in Australia.

The typically provincial Americans from Cross Roads, U.S.A., may not as yet realize it, but the most tragic turn this war could take would be for it to become known as a "white man's war." The chief responsibility for sanity rests upon whites, not upon Negroes.

Five Fliers

ON March 7, five young Negro men, as fine as any of any race in this broad land, completed their rigid training as Army air cadets, had their coveted wings pinned upon their tunics, and became second lieutenants in the U. S. Army air corps.

These men were trained at the newly-built, strictly segregated Tuskegee, Ala., air base. If the rate of March 7 is maintained and five candidates are graduated every five weeks, by the end of 1942 we shall have in our air force about 50 Negro fighting pilots. Those who believe something is better than nothing may be disposed to cheer this arrangement, but THE CRISIS cannot manage a cheer.

We salute these young men and those who will come after them. In their heart of hearts these youths know their country has not treated them as their skill, loyalty, and youthful enthusiasm deserved to be treated. These men know, deep down, that they should have been trained along with their fellow Americans at Randolph field, Maxwell field, Thunderbird field, Chanute field, and a score of other fields. They know—and we know—that instead of the miserable quota system based on skin color, all young dark Americans who meet the requirements should be permitted to fly and fight for their country.

There is still time for the Army to shake off tradition in this, a comparatively new branch of the service. Let these young Americans train together, fly together, and fight together as Americans. The America—and the world—of 1960 will be the better for it. Does the Army dare?

Sojourner Truth Homes

A DETROIT, MICH., mob of whites on February 28 defied the United States government and prevented Negro war workers and their families from occupying the Sojourner Truth defense housing project in that city. As this is written, almost a month after the riot, the houses are still empty and the government is still marking time.

The government policy on Sojourner Truth houses has been vacillating. First the project was designated for Negroes and then, after protests, for whites. Then the Mayor of Detroit, although declaring for Negro occupancy, failed to impress his police department, with the result that the police on February 28 *aided the mob* in keeping the Negroes from moving into the houses.

The whole matter has become by now an international incident. The Japanese radio propagandists have used the Sojourner Truth incident as an example to colored peoples of the Far East of the type of democracy they can expect from white America. The incident has become for American Negroes an index of the whole government attitude in the conduct of the war. Unless Negroes are moved into Sojourner Truth houses, Negroes will know that their government has backed down before a mob and that all its protestations about democracy for all are so many words.

Negro Morale

THE most helpful item to emerge from the conference March 20 called by the Office of Facts and Figures to discuss the improvement of Negro morale in the war effort was the reiteration by a wide assortment of leaders of Negro groups that prompt and decisive action by the government is needed to lift the morale of one-tenth of the population.

Many of what might be called our professional leaders have been asserting this fact for months. Our weekly press has echoed it in one form or another. It is the fashion among those who do not choose to see, to declare opinion from these sources to be "not representative" of the race as a whole. Well, on March 20 there were bishops, educators, sorority and fraternity presidents, lodge presidents, ministers, YM-YWCA delegates, and several others usually considered "representative" and conservative. With but few exceptions they all said the same thing. They all echoed the opinion expressed months ago by the "unrepresentative" leaders.

There is no question here of separating the Negro or the objectives of the race from the war effort. It is not a question of "either you give us what we want or we won't support the war." Such an interpretation is nonsense on its face. It is a question of *identifying* the aims of the race with the war effort. The Negroes quickly and clearly made that identification. They are waiting for white America—including their government—to do likewise.

The Truth About Sojourner Truth

By Louis E. Martin

RIDING the crest of a new and dangerous wave of racial antagonism on the part of all groups in America, the Sojourner Truth defense housing problem in Detroit which began seven months ago as a neighborhood fight and reached a riotous climax on Feb. 28, has now become a major issue of international interest.

Coming fast upon the heels of Army riots, Red Cross discrimination, the Sikeston lynching, etc., the Sojourner Truth Homes issue is the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back for the Negro citizenry of this arsenal of democracy. The 200-unit project in North East Detroit which was built to relieve a mounting housing crisis for Negro workers in war industry has become a symbol of the whole question of Negro rights; it has become a test for democracy itself and its final disposition will be certainly a signpost for the future of America.

In June, 1941, Federal Housing authorities announced that 700 units of housing would be built in the city of Detroit for workers engaged in the defense industries. Five hundred of these homes were allocated for white occupancy and 200 for Negroes, pursuant to the Jim-Crow policy already established in Detroit by segregated government housing for low-income families.

Since the Federal Works Agency stipulated that the defense housing projects must be built on vacant land, the question of a site for the Negro project precipitated an immediate controversy. Government experts finally chose a site at Fenelon and Nevada, in an area zoned for heavy manufacturing, which is four blocks removed from a modern home-owning Negro community, Conant Gardens. Less than a hundred white families live within a two block radius of the site and a public school with forty six per cent Negro pupils directly faces the project.

A few Negro home owners, fearful that temporary workers quarters might jeopardize their investments, at first protested the site along with the whites in the area. When it was learned, however, that the project was to be of permanent construction and that it was not to be a temporary shelter for migratory workers, the Negro home owners dropped their protests.

Joseph Buffa, head of the Seven Mile Fenelon Improvement Association and the white realty interests, however, argued before the housing officials that

A neighborhood housing squabble in Detroit has become a matter of international importance because a mob chose February 28 to defy — with temporary success — the United States Government.

the project violated the racial restrictions on the property and was a threat to the land values in the neighborhood. Horace A. White, Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission gave the lie to the latter argument and on September 18, 1941, construction on the Sojourner Truth Homes at Fenelon and Nevada was begun.

Realtors, Priests Active

Failing to dissuade the Federal Works Agency from building on the Nevada-Fenelon site, Joseph Buffa, John Dalzell, realtors, and leaders of the Seven Mile Fenelon Improvement Association thereupon decided to force the government to change the project from Negro to white occupancy.

At this point, a campaign to arouse the white residents in the whole of North Detroit was begun. A Polish Catholic priest, Father Constantine Dziuk, who wrote a letter in August to Charles F. Palmer, then U. S. Housing Co-ordinator, declaring that the white girls, mostly Polish, would be in jeopardy if a Negro project were built there, held mass meetings in his parish in order to whip up the anti-Negro feeling in the community.

Nineteen separate delegations were sent to Washington after the local Housing Commission declared that such a decision must rest with the Federal government. Representative Rudolph Tenerowicz of Detroit in whose district the area fell, was urged to take up the fight along with all the poll-tax Congressmen who would act on an issue involving whites and Negroes.

The campaign of racial hate in this bi-racial section of the city attracted the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legionaires and all other agents of the enemy who were bent on sowing disunity while the nation wages war. Hundreds of Polish Americans who barely spoke English were indoctrinated with hatred for the Negroes with whom they had lived up until then in peace. Every incident, real or imaginary, of discredit to the Negro was heralded as proof of his utter worthlessness. The school children began to reflect the racial fever that had seized their parents who believe that they would be ruined financially, morally and spiritually if Negroes were allowed to expand into "their neighborhood."

Capitulation

As a result of the anti-Negro pressure and the connivance of Congressman Tenerowicz in Washington who took the issue to the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds which held the purse strings of the housing officials, it was announced on January 15, 1942 that Sojourner Truth would be designated for white occupancy. This bold decision was made seven months after the project had been originally designated for Negro occupancy, after applications from Negro war workers had been accepted, and after the project itself was named for one of the greatest heroines of the Negro people, Sojourner Truth. On the same day it was also revealed that Clark Foreman, Deputy Federal Works Administrator, who had held out for Negro occupancy, had been fired.

Edwards

A view of the Sojourner Truth homes

Fighting Spirit

The Negroes of the City of Detroit responded as one to the stunning blow from Capitol Hill. A citizens' committee of Negroes and liberal whites was organized within 24 hours after the official announcement was made of the double-cross in Washington. Congresman Tenerowicz was branded as a traitor by Negroes who had turned the balance in his favor at the last election. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Detroit Branch, headed by Dr. J. J. McClendon, made sorely needed funds for the fight available.

Reverend Charles Hill, member of the local NAACP board, was made chairman of the Citizens' Committee which included all Negro organization heads and white representatives from trade union groups, A. F. of L. and CIO, and other progressive civic and church organizations. Led by Senator Charles C. Diggs, Rev. Horace A. White, and others, various committees were sent to Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, the City Council, and the Housing Commission to urge them to have the new order rescinded. A permanent picket line was thrown around the offices of the Housing Commission and daily mass meetings of the Citizens' Committee were held at the local YWCA.

Mayor Jeffries yielded to the demands and consulted with the City Council whereupon a communication was sent to Charles F. Palmer, Housing Co-ordinator and the new Deputy Administrator of the FWA, Baird Snyder, III, pointing out the injustice of the eleventh hour switch in occupancy of Sojourner Truth Homes.

Negro and white citizens sent thousands of telegrams and letters to the President and the housing officials. The Ford local of the UAW-CIO, A. F. of L. and CIO officials joined in the general protest to Washington. As a result of a whirl-wind campaign of mass picketing and protests in Detroit as well as the efforts of Robert Taylor, U. S. housing consultant and other Negroes in the government, the U. S. housing officials announced on February 2, eighteen days after the decision for whites, that the Sojourner Truth Homes were to be occupied by Negroes for whom they were originally built.

Whites Mobilize

Led by Joseph Buffa, Father Dziuk and others, the white opposition stormed the City hall and attacked the city officials for "favoring Negroes." They found a sympathetic official in Councilman Gus Dorais who led four of the nine councilmen of the city to repudiate their own action in behalf of Negro occupancy.

Part of the daily picket line around City Hall in Cadillac Square

Immediately following this move by Dorais, three hundred Negro and white citizens held an emergency meeting and raised $1,200 to send thirty-seven persons to Washington, Negro and white, to force Baird Snyder to stick to Negro occupancy and to inform the Detroit Housing Commission to proceed with that occupancy. Led by Horace White, the Detroit delegation in Washington was joined by a number of local leaders and ranking A.F.L. and CIO national heads. They blasted Baird Snyder off the fence and forced him to take a final position for immediate Negro occupancy. After much stalling, the Secretary-Director of the Detroit Housing Commission, Charles Edgecombe, who was accused of playing ball with the opposition, ordered the certification of Negro tenants for the project. He publicly announced that the Negroes would move in on Saturday, February 28.

The Ace Card—the Mob

The Buffa gang, which no longer represented merely the scattered white families near Sojourner Truth Homes, but the entire Klan and Nazi-minded element in the City of Detroit, was left with only one resource, mob violence. This was the veiled threat which Congressman Tenerowicz and all other leaders in the Klan crowd had made before officials in Washington and Detroit. The story of the riot in which 215 Negroes and five whites were arrested and scores injured on the moving day may not need re-telling here. Nevertheless, the Negro-baiting Detroit police and the white mobsters joined in creating a spectacle of which Governor Talmadge of Georgia might well have been proud.

At six o'clock Saturday morning leaders of the mob drove through the white areas in North Detroit blowing their horns to arouse the residents to battle. By the time the first moving van arrived at ten o'clock, a mob of Kluxers, a thousand strong, had been permitted to gather and literally barricade the streets to the project with their bodies. The police refused to protect the truck drivers. One van was turned over and the furniture destroyed while 150 police reserves, the riot squads, and special officers stood by helpless. When Negroes began arriving in force, however, and threatened to proceed to the project, the police found tear gas to disperse them and fired into the crowd. Young Negro draftees were seen to tear up their draft cards in front of the police in abject bitterness.

Three Klan meetings which were held during the week of the riot and other activities of the mobsters are now being probed by a Federal Grand Jury which was ordered by Attorney General Biddle upon the request of the Citizen's Com-

(*Continued on page* 142)

Books by Negro Authors in 1941

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS annual review, following the practice adopted by its compiler in the lists previously appearing in THE CRISIS, notices all books and pamphlets in English written by colored authors and published during 1941 that have come to his attention. It includes a few works published in 1940 which reached him too late for inclusion in last year's list. Necessarily, it is incomplete, and as heretofore, omits works by Negroes in foreign languages, a number of which are important and a few of which have been reviewed in THE CRISIS. No comments are made on books which have already been reviewed in THE CRISIS other than to indicate where such reviews may be found, and no comments are made on the pamphlets separately listed.

(Note: All books listed may be ordered from THE CRISIS BOOKSHOP at the prices indicated.)

This annual compilation has proved so popular that it is now a fixture in the schedule of THE CRISIS

I. BOOKS

ANDREWS, HENRY B. Idle Moments. New York, The Poets Press. 50 pp. $2.00.

Pleasant but uninspired verse.

ATTAWAY, WILLIAM. Blood on the Forge. A Novel. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. 279 pp. $2.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for December at page 395.

BONTEMPS, ARNA. Golden slippers. An Anthology of Negro Poetry for Young Readers. New York, Harper & Brothers. 220 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for December at page 395.

BROWN, GEORGE W. The Economic History of Liberia. Washington, The Associated Publishers Inc. 366 pp. $3.00.

A well documented history of Liberia with emphasis on its economic aspects based on original investigations in that country with the aid of local authorities.

CALENDAR OF THE WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN THE DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOME. Anacostia, D. C. Washtington, Historical Records Survey of the Works Projects Administration. 93 pp. $1.00.

CALENDAR OF THE JOHN DANCY CORRESPONDENCE, 1898-1910. Detroit, Historical Records Survey of the Works Projects Administration. 30 pp. $.50.

The above two catalogues are praiseworthy attempts to preserve the records of highly important Race material; though not quite measuring up to the best bibliographical standards they are to be commended for filling a needed want and it is to be hoped that further catalogues will be made before similar material is lost or misplaced.

CARPENTER, MARIE ELIZABETH. The treatment of the Negro in American History School Text Books, n.p., n.d. 137 pp. $2.00.

A scholarly study tracing the misrepresentation of the Negro in American history by distortion and omission found in our text books from 1826 to 1939, based on an examination of eighty-six representative histories used as text books in elementary and secondary schools.

CLARK, PETER WELLINGTON. Arrows of Gold. An Anthology of Catholic Verse from "America's First Catholic College for Colored Youth." New Orleans, Xavier University Press. 86 pp. $1.00.

Poems by students, past and present, of Xavier University, some of them of considerable merit.

COLSON, EDNA MEADE. Analysis of the Specific References to Negroes in Selected Curicula for the Education of Teachers. New York Teachers College. 178 pp. $2.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for October at page 331.

DAVIS, ALLISON (with Burleigh B. Gardner and Mary B. Gardner). Deep South. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 558 pp. $4.50.

A valuable study made by four anthropologists (two white and two colored) of whites and Negroes in a southern city; one of the best accounts of class and color-caste behaviour.

DERRICOTTE, ELSIE PALMER; TURNER GENEVA CALCIER and ROY, JESSIE HAILSTALK. World Pictures of the Great. Washington, The Associated Publishers, Inc. 280 pp. $1.50.

A child's book of short biographies of distinguished Negro musicians, artists, educators, inventors and benefactors, well told and appropriately illustrated.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK. Life and Times of Frederick Douglass told by himself. New York. The Pathway Press, 695 pp. $5.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for June at page 202.

FIELDS, MAURICE. Testament of Youth. New York, Pegasus Publishing Company. 32 pp. $1.00.

This modest posthumous volume of verse is one of the three volumes of poetry on the approved list of the Cardinal Hayes Literature Committee for Catholic Readers for the year 1941.

FLANNAGAN, THOMAS JEFFERSON. The Canyons at Providence. (The Lay of the Clay Minstrel) Atlanta, Ga., The Author. 21 pp. $.50.

Nature and other verses by the author of "The Road to Mount McKeithan" and "Smilin' thru the Corn."

GLEASON, ELIZA ATKINS. The Southern Negro and the Public Library. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 218 pp. $2.50

The first comprehensive examination of southern public library facilities for Negroes from the Reconstruction Period, when they were non-existent, to the present day, when they are still woefully inadequate, together with a rather too objective consideration of the social, economic and psychological factors which affect their progress.

GRAHAM, KATHERYNE CAMPBELL. Under the Cottonwood. A Saga of Negro Life. New York, Wendell Malliet and Company. 262 pp. $2.50.

A novel of five generations of Negro life in Texas with little to recommend it other than its sincerity and its contribution to folk lore.

HANDY, WILLIAM C. Father of the Blues. An Autobiography. Edited by Arna Bontemps. New York, The Macmillan Company. 317 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for August at page 269.

HARRIS, M. LAFAYETTE. The Voice in the Wilderness. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House. 149 pp. $1.50.

A collection of addresses delivered at high schools and colleges, largely concerned with the relations of religion and education.

HAYES, LAWRENCE J. W. The Negro Federal Worker. Washington, The Graduate School of Howard University. 156 pp. $1.50.

A study of the classification status of such workers in the District of Columbia from 1883 to 1938, based on a first hand survey containing all available data on the subject together with the author's conclusions.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Growing up in the Black Belt. Negro Life in the Rural South. Washington, The American Council on Education. 360 pp. $2.35.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for June at page 203.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties, Listing and Analysis of Socio-Economic Indices of 1104 Southern Counties. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press. 355 pp. $4.00.

A monumental work containing a systematic enumeration and analysis of the subject; an indispensable book for scholars and statesmen seeking exact data on the peoples and economy of the south.

LAWSON, VICTOR. Dunbar Critically Examined. Washington, The Associated Publishers, Inc. 151 pp. $2.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for April at page 128.

LEVY, FERDINAND. Flashes from the Dark. Dublin, The Sign of the Three Candles. 45 pp. 4 sh. 6 d.

The author, a Jamaican studying medicine in Dublin, sings rhythmically of the Harlem, Irish and West Indian scene, in a manner reminiscent of the "Negro Renaissance" of the late twenties and thirties.

LANE, JAMES FRANKLIN and MARY EDNA LANE. Some Things We Saw Abroad. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House. 224 pp. $2.00.

Observations made by these well known

educators in their trip to Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land in 1930.

LOCKE, ALAIN. The Negro in Art. A Pictorial Record of the Negro Artist and of the Negro Theme in Art. Washington, Associates in Negro Folk Education. 224 pp. $4.00.

Dr. Locke has rendered an important service in making available for the first time the impressive and significant contributions that Negroes have made in the field of art. While we may regret some of the omissions and may not always agree with the wisdom of his selections we cannot help being grateful for the book as a whole.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W. The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti, 1776–1891. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press. 515 pp. $5.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for June at page 186.

McFARLANE, J. E. CLARE. The Year Book of the Jamaica Poetry League, 1940. Kingston, The New Dawn Press. 67 pp. 4 sh.

The second annual volume published by the Jamaica Poetry League edited by its president, Mr. McFarlane; approximately one-half of the poets represented are colored.

McGEE, ALICE E. Black America Abroad. Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 289 pp. $2.00.

The experiences of a colored woman in Europe in 1938 told in fictional form rather naively.

McGINNIS, FREDERICK A. A History and an Interpretation of Wilberforce University. 215 pp. $2.50.

The completest account so far published about Wilberforce, including both its history and an evaluation of its work.

MERRETT, ALICE HADEN. Psalms and Proverbs. A Poetical Version. Philadelphia, Dorrance & Company. 64 pp. $1.50.

Selected Psalms and Proverbs from the Bible in English verse by the author of "Dream Themes," reviewed last year.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA NEGRO CITY DIRECTORY, 1941–1942. Muskogee, The Buyers Guide. 130 pp.

A directory of Muskogee and the Town of Taft, listing all Negro professional, business, civic and cultural activities.

NEGRO YOUTH IN GEORGIA STUDY THEIR PROBLEMS. Atlanta, National Youth Administration for Georgia. Bulletin No. 15, February, 1941. 85 pp.

A report of the organization and character of the N.Y.A. Conference on Problems of Negro Youth in Georgia, with its findings and recommendations.

NEMOURS, GENERAL. History of the Family and Descendants of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Port-au-Prince, Imprimerie de L'Etate. $1.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for June at page 203.

NEWSOME, EFFIE LEE. Gladiola Garden. Washington, The Associated Publishers, Inc. 167 pp. $1.50.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for May at page 170.

PECK, JAMES L. H. So You're Going to Fly. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co. 241 pp. $2.50.

In simple language, this distinguished aviator and Spanish War ace tells in detail the steps necessary to learn in order to become an aviator. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

RAGLAND, J. FARLEY. The Home Town Sketch Book. Lawrenceville, Va., The Brunswick Times Gazette. 76 pp. $.50

Rhymes chiefly concerned with incidents and personalities in Brunswick County.

REID, IRA deA. (with Arthur Raper). Sharecroppers All. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press. 281 pp. $3.00.

An admirable fully documented study of the plantation economy, showing how its breakdown has affected the whole Southern economy.

ROBERTS, W. ADOLPHE. The Pomegranite. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company. 313 pp. $2.50.

A readable romantic novel of love and revolution, the locale of which is in an imaginary country in the Caribbean Sea.

SHERLOCK, PHILIP M. Jamaica To-Day. Kingston, The Tourist Development Board of Jamaica. 204 pp. 2 sh. 6 d.

An excellent revision of Frank Cundall's "Jamaica in 1928" edited by the Director of the Jamaica Institute with the assistance of a group of distinguished Jamaicans; it is the best available handbook of the Island containing much material rarely found in such works.

STEMONS, JAMES SAMUEL. As Victim to Victims. An American Negro Laments with the Jews. New York, Fortuny's. 268 pp. $2.00.

The main part of this book, despite its subtitle, is devoted to a rambling apologia pro sua vita.

STYLES, FITZHUGH LEE. How to be Successful Negro Americans. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House. 102 pp. $1.50.

A "guide" to success in life and business for Negroes in America.

TARRY, ELLEN. Janie Belle. New York, Garden City Publishing Co., Inc. Unpaged $.50.

A charming story of a little brown baby, well printed and illustrated; adapted to children of picture book age.

TAYLOR, ALRUTHEUS AMBUSH. The Negro in Tennessee, 1865–1880. Washington, The Associated Publishers, Inc. 306 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for July at page 235.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. A Manual of Research and Theses-Writing for Graduate Students. Washington, The Graduate School of Howard University. 80 pp. $1.00.

This nontechnical handbook of general suggestions and comments for the guidance of students pursuing graduate studies should be of the greatest help to beginners.

WHITING, JOSEPH LODGE. Shop and Class at Tuskegee. Boston, Chapman and Grimes. 114 pp. $2.00.

An explanation and study of the correlation of shop and class instruction at Tuskegee from 1910 to 1930.

WRITERS' PROGRAM OF THE WORKS PROJECT ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. Survey of Negroes in Little Rock and North Little Rock. 101 pp. $.50.

A detailed report of these communities sponsored by the Urban League of Greater Little Rock.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. 12 Million Black Voices. A Folk History of the Negro in the United States. Text by Richard Wright. Photo-Direction by Edwin Rosskam. New York, The Viking Press. 152 pp. $3.00.

A moving, eloquent and passionate history of the Negro masses from the beginning of the slave trade until today. Both the story, though unusually well written, and the illustrations, though admirable, are oversimplified and not quite well balanced and the solutions suggested are not quite realistic.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. Fire and Cloud. (In American Scenes, edited by William Kozlenko, pages 51–71). New York, John Day Company. 269 pp. $2.50.

A radio play about a Southern Negro bread riot, adapted by Charles K. O'Neill for the radio from Wright's short story of the same name.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. (With Paul Green.) Native Son. The Biography of a Young American. A Play in Ten Scenes. New York, Harper & Brothers. 148 pp. $2.00.

This play which had a long run on Broadway is based on Wright's famous novel of the same name; to this compiler it seemed more moving than the novel.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. Bright and Morning Star. New York, International Publishers. 48 pp. $.15.

A reprint of a story which first appeared in *The New Masses*, with a new short introduction by the author.

WYNBUSH, OCTAVIA B. The Well That Made Wishes Come True. Philadelphia, Dorrance & Company. 59 pp. $1.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for December at page 395.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published by colored authors during 1941, the following may be noted:

ANDREWS, HENRY. Vicious Youth. A Poem. Boston.

CARPER, ISAAC M. Biennial Report of Negro Welfare and Statistics of the State of West Virginia, 1939-1940. Charleston, W. Va.

FORD, JAMES W. The Negro People and the New World Situation. New York.

GIBSON, THOMAS OGBE. A Handbook of West African Native Laws and Customs. n.p.

GRANGER, LESTER. The Negro Worker in New York City. New York.

GRANGER, LESTER (with Louis H. Sobel and William H. H. Wilkinson). Toward Job Adjustment. New York.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE CONFERENCE ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NEGRO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE. Findings and Principal Addresses. Hampton, Va.

HAYNES, GEORGE E. Changing Racial Attitudes and Customs. New York.

HUNTER, JOHN M. and SIMMS, WILLIAM R. Abstract of Masters Theses Submitted for the Master's Degree at Virginia State College for Negroes. Ettrick, Va.

JAMES, G. G. M. The Fate of Black People in Germany. New York

JONES, CLAUDIA. Jim-Crow in Uniform. New York.

JUNIOR, HAMILTON. Tales (Tails) of the Tigers. Detroit.

KINGSTON, STEVE. Frederick Douglass Abolitionist, liberator, Statesman. New York.

McFARLANE, J. E. CLARE. The Freedom of the Individual. Kingston, Jamaica.

(*Continued on page* 142)

The American Negro as Craftsman and Artist

By James V. Herring

In this first of three articles Professor Herring delves into the achievements of the artists and craftsmen of the race

THE American Negro's achievements in the concert hall, in the theatre, and in the world of sports are generally well known: but probably few people know of his achievements in the crafts, and still fewer, no doubt, are aware of what he has done in the field of painting.

It is my aim to present the achievements of the American Negro in the United States in this realm of Art. If the term "Art" strikes terror to the heart of the academic individual, it is as nothing compared with the sense of panic which its sound produces in the average layman of the radio audience, yet it should not, for since prehistoric times man has carved or painted his gods in his own image, and in the image of his ancestors.

To the average person, art almost invariably means painting. Architecture is generally considered to be the science of construction rather than an art. Sculpture, though considered an art in the Western World, plays a relatively small part in our lives today. But painting in one or another of its various forms is an every-day experience. In advertisements note our own, 'Buy Liberty Bonds' posters, magazine illustrations such as those of E. Sims Campbell in "Esquire", and as wall decorations in our own public buildings, to mention only a few.

Thomas J. Watson reminds us that three great patrons have fostered painting through the long history of civilization. Priests have adorned temples, rulers their palaces and public buildings, private persons their homes and museums.

The Negro artist, even in these days of strife and narrow interests, has never been in doubt as to the relative importance of these patrons. His outstanding characteristics, tremendous emotional endowment, free imagination and a powerful individual expression, have kept him nearer to the ideal of man's harmony with nature than many other so-called practical-minded Americans. Although at times, like his brother artist, the Negro has served the church, the state and the individual patron, he has always thought of his art as an achievement, not as an indulgence.

Tom Day, Cabinetmaker

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Mr. Kouwenhoven discusses the topic

Washington Press

PROFESSOR HERRING

"Arts in America," but like so many of our writers he fails to mention the Negro in his sovereign group, either as craftsman or artist. Surely this was an oversight, for he must some time have heard of Tom Day, a Negro craftsman, who was born in the late eighteenth century and was educated in Washington and Boston, later returning to North Carolina. He had become proficient in cabinet-making and had a workshop as early as 1818. He moved to Milton, N. C. in 1823 in order to increase his business. It was then he bought the old Yellow Brick Tavern where he manufactured mahogany furniture on a large scale, teaching his own slaves and a number of white apprentices. When he first began to practice his craft, he hired the slaves of white men; but he found that as soon as they became proficient as cabinet-makers their owners called them home and put them to work in their own interest. Day was thus compelled to become a slave owner.

The output of his factory was considerable, and many homes of the wealthy in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia were furnished throughout with his work. The earliest existing example of Day's furniture, a large dining table with convertible ends, bears the date "1820." This, with other pieces, was made for a famous judge. One home of the descendant of a former Governor of North Carolina is a veritable museum of the now scarce Day mahogany. Furniture was also made by this Negro craftsman for the governor's home at Raleigh, N. C.

"When stage coach and private equipage were the usual means of travel, this furniture was not nationally known, and there are many connoisseurs of antiques who have never heard the name. Those who own any have usually inherited it and held it as a precious possession. Only direct need would cause them to part with it. In this way it has been carried from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Caroline Pell Gunter in the *Antiquarian* for September, 1929, tells the following story: "An old gentleman of Milton has told of interesting days spent in the finishing room, where he could sit and listen to Tom Day giving orders and to the singing of the workers. While carving or polishing an eagle which he sometimes used on large, heavy furniture, he would exclaim thus: 'Bird of Liberty'! Hover over the home of the owners of this wardrobe and bring them joy in its possession."

He enjoyed much success for many years, but owing to the unsettled conditions of the country, just prior to the Civil War, when collections fell off, the price of mahogany rose, and shipping facilities grew complicated, he, like so many white business men, failed. He died in 1861. It is of historic interest to note, to quote Caroline Gunter, "that Tom Day—an issue free Negro and owner of Negro slaves, lived at a time and in a country where Anglo-Saxon supremacy precluded recognition of the Negro race save as laborers—yet he mastered the difficulties of life and used the wonderful talent that was given him to design and build."

There were many such Negro craftsmen during the 19th century in Philadelphia, Pa., Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, La., and other colonial centers. By no stretch of the imagination could the works of these men be termed folk art, and when Mr. Kouwenhoven speaks of the "unique factor of a modern people's art" that we must include in our concept of arts in America, he must include these Negro craftsmen whose

artistic achievements so greatly aided in the triumphs of our national genius.

Bannister, Painter

You may say that these were only craftsmen. But what of the work of Edward Mitchell Bannister, an early American Negro artist, born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1828? We are told in the *Atlantic Monthly* article of the excellence in technological design and of the attention which Europeans paid to American tools and machines, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, but not a word is said concerning a First Prize Gold Medal won by Mr. Bannister at this same Contennial Exhibition. The prize-winning picture, "Under the Oaks," was sold to Mr. Duff of Boston for $1,500, a large sum to be paid for any American work at that time. Mr. Bannister died in Rhode Island in 1901. The preface to the catalogue of the memorial exhibition of his work at the Providence Art Club reads thus: "He early came to this city, and for thirty years was prominent in the Providence group of artists. His gentle disposition, his urbanity of manner, and his generous appreciation of the work of others, made him a welcome guest in all artistic circles. Although he painted cattle, sheep and figures with life and force, yet he introduced them only as incident to the effective portrayal of his scene. He was par excellence as landscape painter, and the best one our state has yet produced. He painted with profound feeling, not for pecuniary results, but to leave upon canvas his impression of natural scenery, and to express his delight in the wondrous beauty of land and sea and sky. Had his nature been more self-reliant and adventurous, and had early opportunity been more kind, he might easily have been one of America's greatest landscape painters; it was his lot, however, to pursue his humble path among us, and to gently lead us into that greater love of art which only the fine man and the fine artist can inspire."

Another writer says, "Providence is today one of the chief centers for the cultivation of art in America, and this is due in no little degree to Edward Bannister." He was among the seven persons who incorporated the Providence Art Club in 1880.

In an exhibition of the art of the American Negro, assembled by the American Negro Exposition, July 4 to September 2, 1940, at Chicago, Illinois, there were shown the works of at least six artists of national and international fame who were born in this early period between 1821 and 1859: They were, Bannister, Harper, Harleston, Patterson and Tanner.

Scurlock

Art gallery, Founders' library, Howard university

Henry O. Tanner

Henry O. Tanner was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1859. "The Negro in Literature and Art" published in 1918, says "The painter of assured fame and commanding position is Henry Ossawa Tanner." He is probably the best known of all of our Negro artists, although he spent most of his life in France and in the Near East. During his long career he painted racial subjects, seascapes, animal compositions, a few portraits such as those of the late Bishop Hartzell and Rabbi Wise; but his renown rests principally upon his romantic landscapes and his religious works. He is represented in the Howard university gallery of art by one of his latest paintings "The Return from Calvary." "The Two Disciples at the Tomb," in the Chicago Art Institute, is one of his best known works, as it has been more often reproduced. His paintings are owned by all the great museums of the United States, as well as the Luxemburg in France. His prizes, medals, and awards are too numerous to mention: he is one of our few American artists to receive the coveted Legion of Honor of France. He died in France in 1937. His whole career, says Dr. Brawley, is an inspiration and a challenge to aspiring painters, and his work a monument to sturdy endeavor and exalted achievement.

During this early period, the work of one Negro woman painter stands out, that of Annie E. A. Walker, born in 1855 in Alabama. She entered the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D. C. but was dismissed when it was learned that she was colored; she then entered the Cooper Union School for the Advancement of Science and Art, and was graduated in 1895. She studied the next year at the Academie Julien, and exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1896. Her portraiture in pastel is often compared with that of the famous Alice Barney of this city, and the two artists' works hang side by side in the art gallery at Howard university. Mrs. Walker's work is strikingly personal and self-sustaining. Although academic in background, her work shows active intuitive ability and spirit, as well as discipline. She did much by her trust and confidence in art, in a bygone day to make Washington the cultural capital it is destined to become. Although H. O. Tanner lived eight years beyond Mrs. Walker, who died in 1929 in this city, the early period of Negro art in the United States, which we have been considering, ends with her death.

The Second Generation

Long before the close of this first period, the bold forerunners who spent their efforts directing the future towards a new mode in art, had seen a younger generation, their pupils and followers, born between 1890 and 1900, become more and more distinguished in composition, figure painting and portraiture. These painters, William Edward Scott, a pupil of Tanner's in France, Malvin Gray Johnson, a student of the National Academy of Design, and Archibald J. Motley, Jr., who studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and abroad,—to name only a few,—are among those who form the second generation of Negro artists.

Perhaps the finest talent of all this second generation is Archibald J. Motley. Motley says he felt himself attracted to art, almost from the first. Likewise he was absorbed in contemplation of the contrast—often so suggestive and so luminous—between ancient expressions of his race and expressions such as manifest themselves to-day. The river of emotional and intellectual reaction to life he sees as a "deep river," flowing out of the mists of the past, through the present, and off into the vanishings and veiled potentialities of the future.

Born in New Orleans in 1891, with a

background of slavery still fresh enough to leave its impression upon his mind, Motley was taken, two years later, to St. Louis. Thus his childhood was not spent in the *"deep"* South, where racial ties may be said to be felt most powerfully. To have lived there long enough to absorb into his being the vivid atmosphere of post-slavery plantation life might have proved of inestimable value; on the other hand, because Motley possessed a genius for picking up scattered threads, for visioning and reporting upon the varied existence of black people plunged in the great American crucible of change, it was perhaps as well for the subsequent versatility of his canvas that stakes were pulled up when he was still very young.

The family did not remain long in St. Louis. It eventually moved to Buffalo, and the final stopping place was Chicago, where Motley has lived for about thirty-seven years. On leaving high school, Motley took up art work seriously. The president of the Armour Institute in Chicago urged him to become an architect and offered a course gratis. But Mr. Motley knew that he wanted to be instead a painter, and he stuck to his ambition. He was then about twenty-one years old. Looking back over the early stages of his progress, he says the man from whom he learned the most about painting was Earl Buehr, while John Norton instilled in him a knowledge of the technique of drawing. Mr. Norton's method Motley found particularly to his liking. Instead of working directly from nature, meticulously copying the model, he would draw a few simple lines, as a child does to designate a human figure. Posture would dictate the position of these lines. Afterward the figure would be modelled in and built up after nature upon this primitive scaffolding. To this day Motley works in that manner.

Motley One-Man Show

The years of study at the Art Institute produced a great increase in technical proficiency; also they developed the young man's sense of self-sufficiency; but he left the Institute at twenty-five full of doubts regarding the future. It was not until 1921 that he sent pictures to the Art Institute exhibitions. In 1925 an article published in Paris about his work aided in turning the tide in Motley's favor. Life became more interesting. More of Motley's work appeared in exhibitions in this country. His remarkable portrait, "A Mulattress," won the Frank G. Logan medal and prize at an exhibition held in Chicago Art Institute. In 1928 he held his first one-man show in New York City. The New York "Times" Magazine, Sunday, March 25, 1928, made this comment: "Strange paintings, the work of a young American Negro artist, Achibald J. Motley, Jr., were shown recently in New York and they have set the art-critical world to wondering and talking."

Mr. Motley appears to be forging a substantial link in the chain of Negro culture in this country. The exhibition alluded to was significant both because of the quality of the paintings themselves and because it represented, so one understands, the first one-man show by a Negro artist to be held in New York. This painter, fighting against perhaps more than the usual odds in his determination to liberate the creative urge within him, has already contributed eloquently to the artistic accomplishments of his race, and since he is now only thirty-seven years old—his future may be felt to hold promise of still richer achievement.

In his paintings of the Voodoo mysteries, the interpretations of modern American Negroes at play, in the weird allegorical canvasses, and in the portraits, Motley directly or by subtle indirection lays bare a generous cross-section of what psychologists call the subconscious—his own and that of his race. The ancient traits and impulses of his ancestors in Africa, Haiti, or wherever they found their habitation, trace here a milestone on the unending march; but the phantasmargoria is fascinatingly spiced with modern moulds into which so much of the old race-life has been poured. The same fundamental rhythms are found, whether the setting be a jungle presided over by witchcraft or a cabaret rocking to the syncopation of Jazz. Mr. Motley was given the Harmon Foundation Award, gold medal and prize, and in 1929 he received a Guggenheim fellowship. This group of which Motley is the leader paved the way for a phase of painting which has prevailed among the younger Negro artists since 1900, the phase which is unrepresentational, subjective, or abstract.

In March 1939, the *Survey Graphic* magazine carried this brief note:

"In accordance with its policy of having the museum serve the people of the whole community, the Baltimore Museum of Art has held the first exhibition of work by Negro artists to be shown in that city whose population is more than one-fifth colored. Paintings, prints, drawings and sculpture by some 30 Negro artists were assembled from all over the United States with the aid of the Harmon Foundation, N. Y. They represent, the art critic of the Baltimore *Sun* points out, a so-to-speak first generation of Negro artists. Yet they work in varied styles, and without self-conscious, strained efforts to produce a racial art."

It is disconcerting to me that an art critic on the Baltimore *Sun* should speak of these artists as belonging to the first generation of Negro artists. In that exhibition in 1939, the younger artists of the third and present generation were represented. Among this group were Elton Fax, James L. Wells, James A. Porter, Charles Sebree, Charles Sallee, Lois M. Jones, Hale Woodruff, Hilda Wilkinson, Brown and many others. In fact Miss Mary Beattie Brady, director of the Harmon Foundation, says in an article in *Opportunity* for May 1931, that "From its vantage point in the pilot house, the Foundation has observed the widening channel of the broader horizon ahead. Mr. Harmon's firm belief in the conquering power of straight-forward public information as a weapon against prejudice has been justified as far as his Awards are concerned. The next problem to be faced is how wisely and effectively to cultivate more ground. With a total acreage, one might say, of more than eleven million people, it seems impossible to believe that the scant list of approximately seven hundred names which the Foundation has on its records can in any way represent the total outstanding achievement of Negroes which is worthy to take its place in the first ranks, without regard to race."

Albert C. Barnes in the *Survey Graphic*, March, 1925, says "That there should have developed a distinctively Negro art in America was natural and inevitable." A new people of African origin transported into an Anglo-Saxon environment and held in subjection to that fundamentally alien influence, was bound to undergo the soul-stirring experiences which always find expression in great art. "The contributions of the American Negro to art are representative because they come from the hearts of the masses of a people held together by like yearnings and stirred by the same cause." It is a sound art because it flows from the spirit of the Negro, which an alien culture has been unable to harness.

"It is a great art because it embodies the individual traits of the race and reflects its suffering, aspirations and joys during a long period of acute oppression and distress."

In the United States it is difficult to say how much we owe culturally to each of the racial groups which make up America. All of these racial elements, like ourselves, are immigrants from the old world, with widely different environments, but always aware that they are in a new land, a land that our ancestors came to as strangers, and a land which they have occupied only a few centuries, and in which they are making their own contribution through a slow evolution. Negroes, like other groups, are making their contributions to the art life of America.

Negro Youth Looks at West Palm Beach

Cleophus Jeffrey Lumpkin

A MASS of palms, beautiful homes, beautiful churches, recreational centers and a broad lake on the west dot the stretch of land running parallel to the Florida East Coast railroad, which marks the spot we call West Palm Beach. Having been a resident of West Palm Beach, the one playground of the United States, for four years, I have become fully acquainted with the surrounding conditions. As a Negro youth of West Palm Beach, scores of things exist which I appreciate as well as scorn.

The educational facilities are very good. A Negro child has the privilege of attending the colored schools of the city for nine school months and for six weeks of the summer vacation period. Though we enjoy the privilege of securing a good education, there is great need for improvement. At present, there is an enrollment of more than 2000 children. There are sixty-five teachers with only forty-eight classrooms in which to work. By prayer, constant work, and cooperation of the citizens, this obstacle can be easily removed.

After finishing high school, a Negro youth has splendid opportunities for advancement. There are two efficient morticians, under whom a child can readily become prepared for the undertaking business. There are many efficient grocers under whom boys advance rapidly. He may start as a delivery boy, later become manager, or even a partner. In colored West Palm Beach there is also a very talented printer with whom a youth may serve an apprenticeship. After finishing an apprenticeship, a Negro youth has a training which enables him to earn enough to make life comfortable. West Palm Beach also affords some of the best theologians of the state. From these people the youths receive splendid religious training as well as spiritual guidance.

A Negro youth of West Palm Beach has many instances in which he can see democracy in action. Our school district is the only district in the state in which colored trustees vouch for the school. Not only are these trustees colored, but they are elected exclusively by the vote of the colored people. He can also point to West Palm Beach with pride, knowing that our city is the only one in the state in which all business enterprises are owned and managed exclusively by Negroes. The majority of the beautiful homes are privately owned. We also boast of a government housing project which eliminates our slums.

A Negro youth of West Palm Beach has very adequate recreational facilities to which he may turn for pleasure and enjoyment. There are public tennis courts, and shuffleboards, basketball and football games, movies, community center and all those things which go to make up wholesome activity.

Being a tourist town West Palm Beach is frequently visited by people of great note. From these people a Negro youth may receive much inspiration which will aid in the planning for the future.

Patriotism plays a great part in life of a Negro youth of West Palm Beach. The love of our land, and flag is forever alive in our hearts. We say the pledge of allegiance to the flag and also sing songs which characterize our feeling

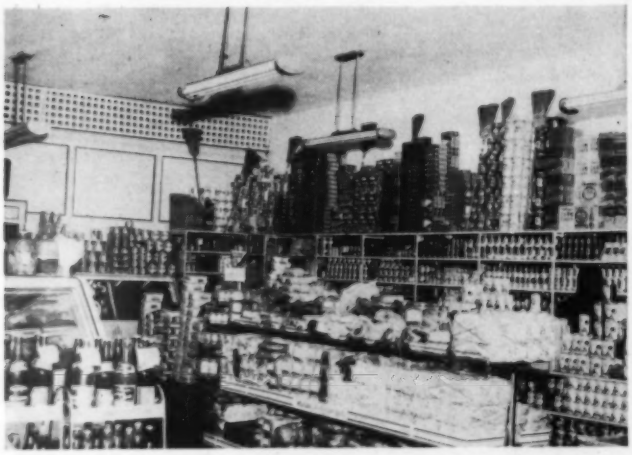
(*Continued on page* 142)

"MISS WEST PALM BEACH"

Miss Irene Bowser, 317 N. Sapodilla Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla., was selected by popular ballot as the most beautiful girl in her city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowser. Born December 28, 1924, she was until last spring a resident of New Rochelle, N. Y. She plans to matriculate at Virginia State College next fall

ROBINSON AND JOHNSON, INC.

Owner of four fine grocery stores in West Palm Beach, Fla.



Interior views of the store located at 3rd and Rosemary Avenue

Interior of the store at 1218 Sapodilla Avenue

Interior of the store at 826 Sapodilla Avenue

Interior of the store at 1020 Tamarind Avenue

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Robinson, 720 N. 15th St.

Education in West Palm Beach

By Chas. H. Stebbins

WEST Palm Beach, Florida, a city of 35,000 inhabitants is a typical resort town located on the east coast near the southernmost tip of Florida, which borders the Atlantic Ocean. The city is situated in one of the wealthiest and most resourceful counties of Flordia, with a semi-tropical climate which affords a wealth of natural beauty, varieties of palms, shrubs, and seasonal flowers. The soil is sandy, causing some to believe it is the bed of the receding river and lake nearby.

The Negro population numbers about 12,000, the majority of whom have migrated here within the the past twenty years. They live in the southwest section of the city in an area of about four square miles; thus causing a congestion of living conditions, which has long presented an acute housing problem. However, this has been somewhat minimized by a new Federal Housing Project which was constructed recently.

The recreational facilities are wholly inadequate, although above par for the state. There is a manifest business independence initiated among the local Negroes, principally due to the peculiar politico-economic segregation which has promoted and instilled in them a sense of unity in industry and enterprise. Some results are these: Robinson and Johnson Chain Groceries, The J. J. Johnson Enterprises, several registered Pharmacists, some Realtors, a sub Post Office, The Pioneer Loan Company, a well managed Negro Newspaper, Shoe Shops, and The Taxi Line. All of these businesses are operated and owned by Negroes.

A franchise forbids any white person to operate business within the sepia area. Such business achievements are educational as well as economic assets to the ambitious youths in this city, because it gives to them employment and practical education along these lines.

Control Education

The city education set-up is distinctive in that it is governed and supervised by a Negro board of legally constituted trustees who hold their position by virtue of popular election, and who are vested with powers of appointing the teaching personnel as well as supervising the maintenance and upkeep of the physical plant. The city system includes two school units. Industrial High School is headed by E. W. Murray, with an enrollment of approximately 1800 students, who are distributed throughout the twelve grades, and are instructed by fifty-four instructors. Pleasant City Elementary School headed by Mrs. W. L. Dellinger has an enrollment of approximately 500, and a faculty of eleven. The physical plant of the entire system is composed of eleven buildings, including the only Home Economics practice cottage for Negroes in the state, which is equipped for domestic science practice; and one of the few combination gymnasiums in a Florida school. Notwithstanding these outstanding advantages, the condition is much overcrowded. Many of our best colleges such as Morehouse, Talladega, Hampton, Bethune-Cookman, Florida A. & M., Johnson C. Smith, etc., are represented in the teaching personnel of the city system, which is second to none as to educational achievements. Some have done graduate work at Northwestern, Columbia, Atlanta, and other recognized universities.

The school system is departmentalized, headed by persons having specialized training for each department; the general curriculum being diversified with respect to the seasonal occupation of the residents of this city as well as college preparation. The curriculum builders feel that since the majority of the students fail to finish high school or do not go to college, the school should make a program that will enable each student to serve himself and the society of his community to his maximum ability. Included in this program is training for waiters, waitresses, cooks, landscape-gardeners, caretakers, maids, seamstresses, etc. Much emphasis is placed on scholarships, the results of which are shown by graduates who attend the various colleges. These students rank in the upper third of their classes.

Physical Education Stressed

Physical development is stressed and each student is required to take some courses in Physical Education. While the athletic games: football, boxing, basketball and volley ball, etc., are carried on, and representative teams compete in the district each season, such activities are not stressed to the detriment of the physical development of

Dunbar Village, the 246-unit West Palm Beach Housing project for colored people furnishing 1020 rooms for erstwhile slum dwellers. To the left is a view of the office and staff. To the right is a birdseye view of the project.

the masses and the lowering of the scholastic standard. The athletic activities are sponsored to promote, not impair the general school program.

One cannot conclude this paper without giving due consideration to the pioneering steps taken by the liberal thinking teachers of Palm Beach County in seeking to equalize the educational opportunities for Negroes.

I realize that man's labor is all he has to sell, and for this he must receive the best price he can bargain for. Realizing this more poignant than any of my fellow workers, I submitted myself as the leader of the fight for equal salaries in West Palm Beach, Florida. Again, one must consider the living standard of the United States, which knows no respector of persons, or his financial standard when fixing prices on consumers commodities.

The teachers of West Palm Beach seek only to obtain a parity of salaries. In this struggle we hold that the school is one institution from which democracy must necessarily emanate; touching as it does every fabric of our life and those who are entrusted with this enabling but thankless task and its propagation growth and development should accordingly be rewarded.

Faculty of the Pleasant City School: 1st row, A. Creven, L. Speed, M. Bridges, S. Thompson, I. Alexander. 2nd row: W. L. Dillenger, principal; L. P. Lovett, T. Davis, M. Hicks, R. R. Jenkins and L. M. Reddick

The Pine Ridge Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla.

AMELIA J. HICKS

She is the owner of the Harlem Studio, Many of the pictures appearing in this issue were made by her

The Woman's Club House of West Palm Beach, 801 Fourth Street

The Negro of West Palm Beach and Local Politics

by J. H. TERRELL, D.D.S.

THE city of West Palm Beach, which is listed among the more famous of the resort cities of the world, sprang up alongside the mighty artery of the rail empire of Henry Flagler, the famous railroad magnate, which pushed steadily southward near the beginning of this century. Because of the ideal climate, the multi-colored ocean waters, the numerous beautiful lakes, and the rare tropical plants, the city has become known as "The Winterless Eden"—a place where summer spends the winter—and is now the playground of thousands of personages who perennially are listed in the social register of continental America, as well as other highly respected citizens.

Needless to say, Negroes played a very unique part in the establishment of the city, and have since conducted themselves in such a manner as to have a tolerant spirit prevail between the races. Since they crave to behold, and enjoy the real democratic way of life, in political as well as economic aspects, the Negroes of West Palm Beach have long sought to exercise all of the rights which are potentially the rights of all citizens of our great country.

Possibly the most unique practice enjoyed by Negroes in any city-county government in our country is carried on in West Palm Beach, where the Negro population, of approximately twelve thousand persons, enjoys the right of electing, biennially, three Negro citizens to serve as trustees, and supervise the administrative affairs of the two Negro schools of the city. The duties of this board include: recommendation of the supervisional, teaching and maintenance personnel of the schools; and making recommendations which may concern physical improvements.

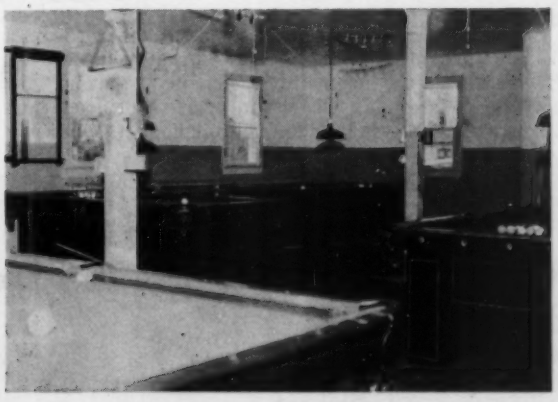
The Negro Trustee Board coordinates the relations of the teaching personnel of Special School Tax District No. 9 (the name given to the area in which the Negro schools are located). Serving, currently, on the trustee board are Chr. J. H. Bonner, prominent mortician, who is a veteran of many elections; J. W. Robinson, well-known realtor; and Dr. J. H. Terrell, local dentist. The term of office of the members of the board extends through another year of their two-year term.

Although the right of franchise is only partially extended to the Negro citizens of the community, the voting strength of the Negroes usually shows itself in the general elections, and is usually sought by persons interested in the outcome of certain issues.

As in almost every urban community of the country some of the commercial property located in the Negro section of West Palm Beach is owned by persons other than Negroes. But possibly nowhere else is it true that only Negroes operate businesses in the Negro section of the city, catering to the desires and needs of the people whom they are to serve.

When we consider the fact that West Palm Beach is located in what is referred to as "The Deep South," one may

(*Continued on page* 130)



The business places and residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Harvey in West Palm Beach. Their Bar B-Q and Sauce are known from Coast to Coast

L. to R. Mrs. T. M. Reynolds, Head, Junior H. S. Dep't; John H. Hector, Head, Senior H. S. Dep't; and Miss Lila Driskell, "Miss Industrial High School" for 1941–42.

Industrial H. S. ... basketball ...

Industrial H... Mecca ...

By Mary-Andres Wil...

Over fifty years ag... w... thriving community, ... ch... voiced a demand for a ... bli... High School answers ... th...

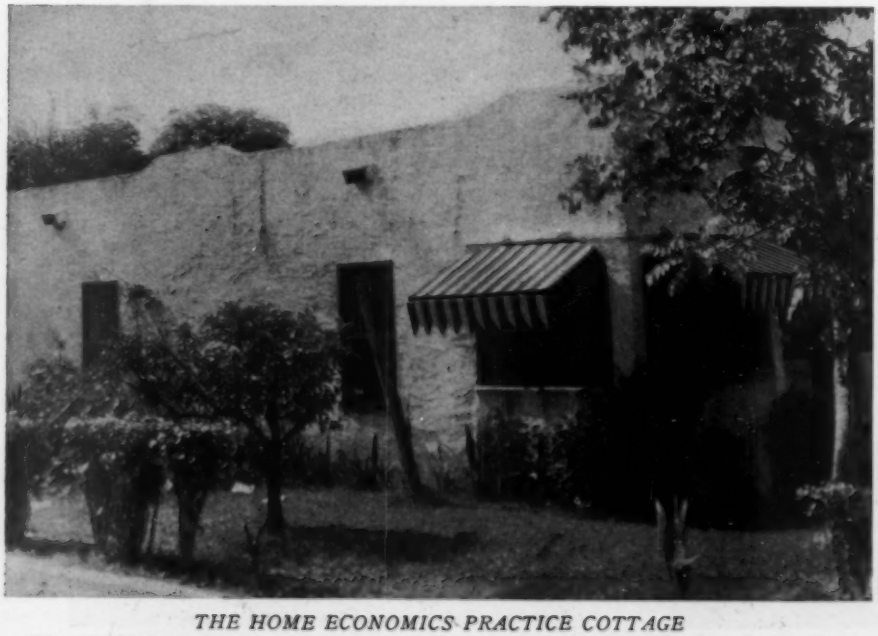
naturally small beginning, the school soon moved to its present site on one of the highest spots in the city, to radiate light from the ever-burning altar of knowledge.

Experience has taught us that no matter what new and dazzling influences may spring up in a community, the school still exercises the greater influence of all, for the child is one of the more interesting and potent factors in propagation of good or evil.

In West Palm Beach—as perhaps in no other town of mixed habitation in the United States—an all-Negro trustee board, which is elected biennially, was created to manage the affairs of the Special Tax District in which Industrial—and an elementary school—is located. Throughout its existence, Industrial has had but four principals, all of whom have been educational moguls. Principal E. W. Murray, Sr., the present incumbent, is closing his fifth year as head of the towering institution.

The well-trained faculty which is engaged in shaping the destiny of these young people is ever striving to push their young charges toward still higher goals. Although the faculty members are enrolled in some of the more prominent colleges and universities during the summer terms, they are currently enrolled in defense courses so that they may be able to give instruction to their pupils, and other interested citizens.

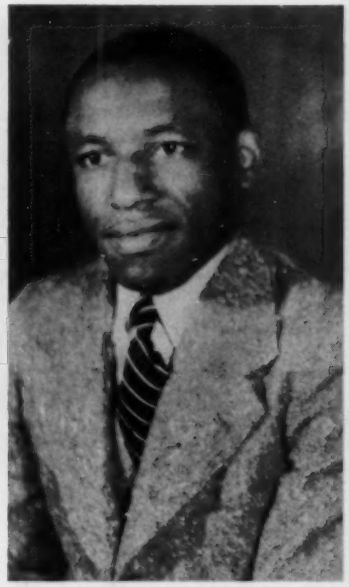
Today, when the whole world is enshrouded with uncertainty as a result of the new world war, the imaginative echoes



THE HOME ECONOMICS PRACTICE COTTAGE
The only demonstration home for secondary school students in the Florida Negro school system.

THE ... CU...
Principal Murray ... the

H. S. coanut Grove H. S. etball ne in the gym.



Miss I. C. Holmes, Head. Elementary Dep't Industrial H. S.; Charles H. Stebbins, Athletic Dir. and Head, Social Sciences Dep't, plaintiff in equal salary case; and Mrs. C. Speed-Cambridge, Head, Elementary Dep't.

rial High School ca of Seekers

s Wi ms—Faculty Secretary

rs ag when the growth of the ity, ch is West Palm Beach, for a blic school, the Industrial swer the challenge. From the which reach our ears from the great battle fields of the world have taught us the importance of preparing ourselves to meet whatever eventuality may soon confront us.

The curriculum planners of the system are ever seeking to include in the program those courses which will always prove to be of the greatest good to the individual. Democratic practices in the line of education have long echoed through Industrial classrooms, wherever the induction is deemed advisable.

Student activities are conducted to give poise and courage to those young hopefuls who soon may be called-up to assume manful responsibilities, ere they reach mature manhood. Active participation in intramural, as well as interscholastic sports, give students opportunities to develop their bodies. The mind is developed in classroom participation, along with music, literary, and dramatic training carried on in organizations which gain the interest of a large number of students. Other class and club organizations have similar purposes.

We at Industrial—both teachers and students—are quite proud of the opportunities which we have to render the greatest good to the greatest number of the individuals with whom we come in contact. We trust that when the din of battle shall no longer echo about us, and the rumors of war shall cease, Industrial—and all like institutions for progressive instruction—shall still be towering above the base of the new democracy which shall be born.

THE CULTY ray the center of the "V".

THE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM
Here chapel exercises and indoor athletic contests are held

I wish to thank the Negro citizens of West Palm Beach in general and Dr. J. W. Jenkins in particular for assistance in making this special number a great success. J. LANG KERSHAW

PINE RIDGE SUNDRIES
Corner 12th St. and North Sapodilla Ave.
Telephone 9295
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
S. M. Fluellyn, *Proprietor*

DUNBAR SERVICE STATION

Pure Oil
Gas & Auto Accessories
Beer, Wines
and
Sundries

15th Street and Tamarind Avenue
Telephone 9322
ALZO LEWIS, *Owner*

The Bowser Inn, 317–19–21 N. Sapodilla Avenue, West Palm Beach, Fla., Daniel Bowser, Prop. Open all year. Quality food, finest beer, clean rooms with running water. Parties and banquets a specialty

Office of Dr. J. H. Russell Dyett, M.D., 528 Third Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Economical Drug Store, owned by Dr. J. W. Jenkins. Located at 501 N. Rosemary Avenue, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Medical Profession

By J. W. Jenkins, Ph.C.

ABOUT the time Henry K. Flagler developed the first railroad along the East Coast of Florida, there came to this city a staunch young man fresh from Meharry Medical College; the late Dr. L. L. Jefferson. Dr. Jefferson was born in Mississippi. He came to this barren part of the country when bicycles, horses and buggies could barely travel through the sandy soil. He practiced for more than forty years, acquired a vast fortune and retired. He travelled extensively and was known in many places over the United States. He was a pioneer in the medical field.

Dr. T. R. Vickers, known as the "Little Colonel," came to West Palm Beach and began practicing medicine some years after Dr. Jefferson. The young physician and the old master made some outstanding contributions in their profession. Dr. Vickers is a graduate of Howard University. He has studied at Medical Center, Mayo Clinic, Peter Brigham Hospital in Boston and St. Augustinia. He has invested very profitably in real estate and lives in his palatial home on "Sugar Hill."

The potential possibilities for the practice of medicine in West Palm Beach began to spread, and in steps an energetic man, a native of Alabama, Dr. J. H. Thompson. Dr. Thompson is a graduate of Shaw Medical College and studied in Boston. He has a large practice and is recognized as DR. THOMPSON.

Dr. George L. Edwards has practiced medicine here for a number of years and has built up a commendable practice.

The latest physician to settle in the Millionaire Playground is the diplomatic Dr. J. H. Russell Dyett. He is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and the Medical Department of Howard University. After his interneship he came here and practiced medicine for two years. Then he decided to go further into the study of medicine and went to Europe. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, Vienna, and Budapest. He visited Clinics in Switzerland, Holland, and Glasgow. After having studied for about two years abroad, he returned to the United States and on back to West Palm Beach where he is kept busy night and day. Occasionally he takes time off to study in Chicago and other places. Dr. Dyett is the originator and also the president of the Pioneer Loan Association, an enterprise owned by the Negroes in West Palm Beach; Vice-president of the State Medical Association, and vice-president of the National Medical Association.

Dentists

Dr. J. H. Terrell, because of his leadership in civic and community life, is known as the "Mayor." He is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University and the Dental Department of Howard University, and continues his study of dentistry by following up yearly the dental clinics all over the state and elsewhere. Dr. Terrell is either a member or has been affiliated with every civic enterprise that is of an elevating value. He is serving his second term as trustee in school district No. 9. People know him everywhere for his reliable practice and public spirit.

After World War No. 1 there came to this city from the battlefields in Europe another dentist, Dr. W. H. Collie. Dr. Collie graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and has done post graduate work in some of the nation's best clinics.

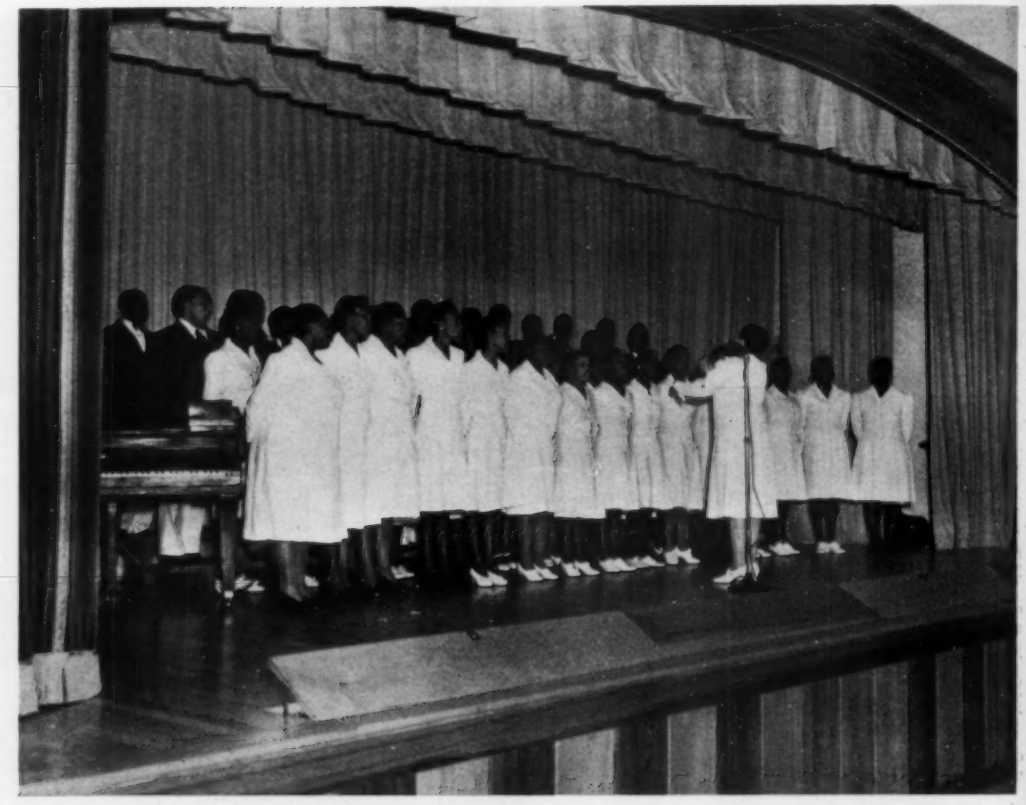
(*Continued on page* 130)

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Speed, 801 Third Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Smith, 912 Seventh Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Taylor, 1000 Adams Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mickens, 801 Fourth Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

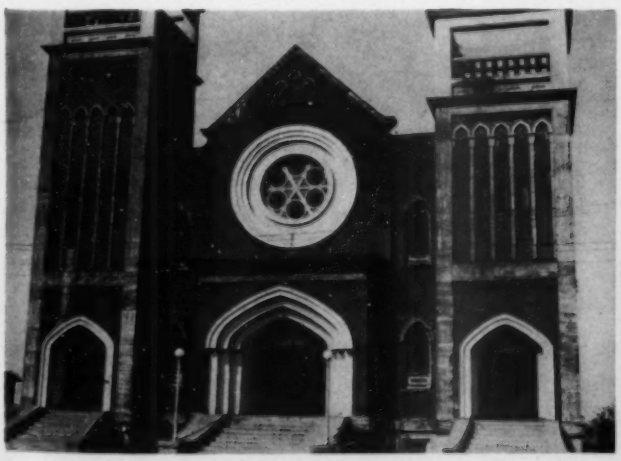


United States Sugar Corporation Plantation Choral Group, Clewiston, Fla. These plantations extend over fifty miles, where over 5,000 men are employed in the field operations and are provided with free house rent, free medical attention and free recreation. School facilities are provided for the children of the workers with certificated college graduates in charge

The Coleman-Funeral Home, 1215 North Tamarind Avenue, West Palm Beach. There are branches at Belle Glade, Fla., and 133 N.W. First Street, Delray Beach, Fla.

Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church, West Palm Beach, Florida

Payne Chapel Choir No. 2 presenting Easter Cantata. Mr. J. D. Dellagall, President; Miss Hazel St. Clair, Pianist; Mr. Thomas Stillwell, Director. Inset: Rev. C. A. Gibbes, D.D., Pastor



Payne Chapel, one of the finest churches in the South, is pastored by that great religious leader, Dr. C. A. Gibbes, who aspires to election as a bishop of his church in 1944. To the left is the church building. To the right is the parsonage, residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Gibbes, 114 N. Tamarind Avenue, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Medical Profession

(*Continued from page* 127)

Pharmacists

Dr. Ed. W. Priestly, dean of pharmacy in West Palm Beach, is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy at Howard University. He has built up a wonderful business at the Palm Garden Drug Store and has won the confidence of the people. There is a U. S. sub-Post Office at his store which serves the greater part of the Negro population. He has filled more than 80,000 prescriptions. At present Dr. Priestly is treasurer of the Negro Civilian Defense.

Dr. William Freeman graduated from Howard School of Pharmacy and came to West Palm Beach during the depression. He has been successful in building up a drug store of his own on N. Rosemary Avenue.

The writer, a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Department of Meharry Medical College, came to West Palm Beach in 1933 to assist Dr. Priestly. He has had a wide and varied experience, having worked in some of the leading drug stores in the south. In 1936 he adhered to his intuition and ventured into business for himself opening up the Economical Drug Store. Now he has a very progressive business hiring five people regularly. A member of Chi Delta Mu fraternity Mu chapter.

Negro of West Palm Beach

(*Continued from page* 123)

easily reach the conclusion that the situation of the Negro in politics is decidedly above the average—although certainly not what it should be—with an "even" chance for improvement. Each election finds candidates taking more cognizance of the votes which may be garnered from the Negro sector. We shall be ever agile in our movements toward our goal, ferocious in our attack of the problems which shall arise within our ranks, and we shall be ready to add a stanza to the new "Theme Song of Democracy" which shall be sung when the war between the great nations of the world shall end.

Mrs. Rosa L. Brown, R. N.

•

In appreciation for your contribution to the recreational, beautification, social welfare and interracial programs of Palm Beach County for the past twelve years.

•

A Friend.

Residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Terrell, 800 15th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy A. Alexander, 708 4th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Miss Alta Gaines, 906 13th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Recreation

By William W. Wilson

IN Roosevelt Park, West Palm Beach has one of the finest recreation centers in the State for Negroes. Roosevelt Park is only five years old, but in that short span of time it has grown so that it holds the admiration of all who visit it.

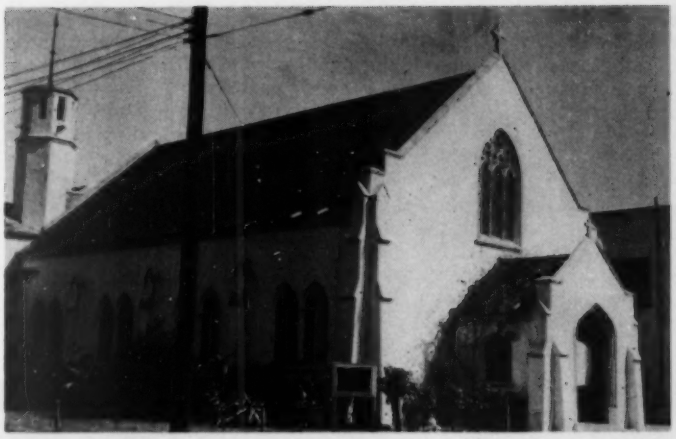
Before the existence of Roosevelt Park, Lincoln Park was the only location for recreation. In was invaluable then, because it provided a place for the city's baseball team as well as the High School's football teams to play. And aside from its two asphalt tennis courts, it provided little more in the far-flung field of recreation—mainly because it had no assembly place.

Shortly after Roosevelt Park came into being, a game room was erected by youths working for the N.Y.A. This seemed to make Roosevelt Park complete. It now contains two tennis courts, one basketball court, five shuffleboard courts, a pavilion, playground equipment such as swings, seesaws, hand-walking device, a pit for outdoor cooking, a playground, and a limited space for an athletic field. Thus, Roosevelt Park is given a classification of three unit types. As a result the doors were opened to all phases of recreation. Social recreation as well as many unknown indoor games became prominent.

Then the Statewide Recreation Project provided training for many who were interested in Recreation, and put them to work as Recreation Leaders. Mrs. Rosalie McDonald was the first Leader employed by the City's Recreation Department. Later Mr. William Wilson and Mrs. Minnie Browning were employed by the Statewide Recreation Project.

Mrs. Browning and Mrs. McDonald became active as Girl Scout Leaders as well as in social recreation and on the playground. Various girl's clubs were formed and the children given a chance at democratic governing. Mr. Wilson organized baseball teams throughout the city and formed a "Sand-lot" League, the first of its kind. This led to the same thing in football, and since the basketball court was acquired, players are being developed at a younger age than they were with only the High School Gymnasium to use. Of the eleven members on the High School football team, there were five who were members of the Sand-lot Football League the year before. This seems to indicate that, the recreation center is well appreciated by the community as a whole.

Roosevelt Park, during its five-year history, has entertained the Florida State Tennis Association twice and the Flor-



St. Patrick Episcopal Church, Rev. J. DeCosta Harewood, Pastor, 4th and Sapodilla Avenue, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Residence of Dr. T. R, Vickers, 800 12th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. J. H. Thompson standing in front of his residence at 634 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

ida State Recreation Association once.

Roosevelt Park is believed to be the only Negro park in the State with shuffleboard courts. They furnish much added entertainment to the many visitors who visit the Park through some organization.

Lately, Roosevelt Park has gone "Defense-minded" with the rest of the community. Mrs. Bessie Mae Mingo, former president of the Girl Scout Leaders' Group, now a Recreation Leader at the Park, engineered a drive by her Girl Scout Troop to collect paper, aluminum, tinfoil, tin and razor blades. These articles are collected on Saturdays. While one group does the collecting, the other candies apples or some other activity in the game room. The Roosevelt Park Game Room has been the meeting place for both boy and girl Scouts for three years.

To further its Defense program, the Park's game room is converted into a sewing room for the Red Cross three days a week. A representative number of garments have been completed to date. Two First Aid courses have been completed since the beginning of the year. Another is to begin in the very near future.

Special events which have become annual affairs at the Park are: The Annual Track and Field Day, The City Marble Championship Tournament, The Shuffleboard Tournament, The Basketball Tournament, The Roosevelt Park Tennis Championships, The Halloween Party, Christmas Play and Tree, and the May Day Exercises sponsored by Mrs. Mingo's Girl Scout Troop.

The present staff of the Park includes Mrs. Minnie Browning, Mrs. Bessie Mae Mingo, Mrs. Rosalie McDonald, and Mr. William Wilson.

Members of the Ever Ready Workers Civic Club, West Palm Beach, Fla. Organized in 1929 and has done a great job in promoting civic and charitable activities of this city. Front row, left to right are: Mesdames Hattie Frederick, Leslie Peterson, Louise E. Taylor, Pres. Gladys S. Peak, Rec. Secy., Sarah Daniels, Parliamentarian. Second row: Sitting—Bessie Brundage, 2nd Vice Pres.: Standing—Atha Gaines, Clarinda S. Cambridge; Sitting—Minnie Browning. Back row: Tena Ross, Clara Tempson, Nannie Moten, Bertha Koone, Willie L. Cain, Cor. Secy., Alberta Craven, Vera Downing and Carrie Houston

Not shown: Rosa L. Williams, 1st Vice Pres., Maude G. Cameron, Maude Johnson, Beatrice Coleman, Treas., Minnie Terrell, Maggie L. Chapman, Havelon Bachelor, Ercel DeCoursey, Thelma Reynolds, Mamie St. Clair, and Pinella Jackson, and Louise Strozier, Reporter

THE VANGUARD CLUB

"Organized for Community Uplift"

1215 North Tamarind Avenue

West Palm Beach, Florida

●

1. **DANIEL BOWSER** —*President*
2. **CLIFTON G. DYSON** —*Recording Secretary*
3. **HOMER E. ROSS** —*Financial Secretary*
4. **CARL M. ROBINSON** —*Treasurer*
5. **NATHANIEL ADAMS**
6. **A. C. BRINSON**
7. **M. C. BODIE**
8. **GEORGE P. COLEMAN**
9. **DR. W. H. COLLIE**
10. **DR. J. H. R. DIJETT**
11. **G. G. EDMUND**
12. **S. M. FLUELLYN**
13. **REV. C. A. GIBBES**
14. **DR. M. GAINS**
15. **C. S. HALL**
16. **Dr. J. W. JENKINS**
17. **ALZA LEWIS**
18. **P. E. MATHEWS**
19. **CHARLES MINOR**
20. **HARRY OSGOOD**
21. **BERTRAND J. PEAK**
22. **JAMES PETERSON**
23. **J. H. RHODES**
24. **DR. J. H. TERRELL**
25. **EARNEST TAYLOR**
26. **RAYMOND TERRY**
27. **W. B. WATSON**
28. **GORFIELD WILLIAM**
29. **S. M. WEEKS**
30. **S. L. McNEAL**
31. **JONAS HAROLD**

Night Life In West Palm Beach

By Dennis A. Starks, Jr.

REAL night life in West Palm Beach began in 1926 when the late Mr. R. L. (Bob) Saunders, then owner and operator, of the Palm Garden Drug Store, saw the need of an up-to-date, first class place of entertainment for his people.

On Eighth Street just off of Rosemary—the hep-cats boulevard, Mr. Saunders erected the Sunset Cabaret and Dance Parlor. It was destroyed by fire whose damage amounted to more than $200,000.00 Mr. Saunders still eager for bigger and better amusement for the people of this city erected the present, famous, spacious Sunset Auditorium, the birthplace of the nationally known Sunset Royal Entertainers Orchestra now known as "Doc" Wheeler and his Sunset Orchestra. The Sunset Auditorium is the largest fire-proof dance hall in the South owned and operated by colored, having a dance floor capacity of 1500 and a balcony capacity of 850 people. At this auditorium all of the big-name bands are booked, and the season's greatest attractions are held.

The Florida State Beauticians will hold their meetings and have their entertainment at the Sunset Auditorium and in the beautiful, spacious Sunset Patio 'neath its many cocoanut trees and palms. The Sunset Bar was the first bar in the city to sell legalized whiskies. It is now managed and operated by Messrs. E. A. Thomas and Chas. Major.

Mr. James "Cracker" Johnson owns and operates the Florida Bar, Cocktail Lounge, and Chinese Grill, which is the last word in modernistic equipment and fixtures. A huge sum of money has been invested in this enterprise, making it Florida's top ranking nightery. The display windows of this enterprise come second to none. At the bar there is Johnny Reese, of baseball fame as head mixologist, backed up by Harvey Fields. The floor show is "ready." "Billy McAllister" knocks you out with her solid rendition of "Inches." Pauline Griffin grooves the cats with her unique crooning of "More Than You Know." Carrie Edwards falls out as pace setter using "Rock Daniel" to set the pace. Featured in the crack orchestra is Walter Paige on the skins, "Scat singing" Roy Coleman on the electric Guitar, Pick Gordon on the ivory-crate and Charlie "Hotfoot" Johnson on trumpet playing the part of Gabriel. The floor-show performs twice nightly.

Upstairs on the corner of 4th Street and Sapodilla Avenue is the Mimo Club, operated by Mr. William (Bill) Terrel, a promising, young business man. This spot has a beautiful bar, dancing space, short order grill, numerous lounges for accommodating private parties and a beautiful and handsome hostess and host. The Mimo Club is the city's newest night spot and is getting off in high gear.

On Eighth Street at Henrietta is located the popular Silver Bar and Grill, operated by Messrs. James Taylor and W. H. Burney. This center is rated for unsurpassed sea food and fried chicken. Chief mixologist is Mr. Leroy "Slick" Williams. Another feature of the Silver Grill is it's private lounges.

The last, not least, but latest attraction added to this fine night life of ours is the Grand Theatre. This movie house, which reopened last Thanksgiving Day was closed for two months at which time it underwent a remodeling which cost more than $36,000.00. The front is of solid tile finish, Neon feature display sign over head and built-in display windows with Neon lining. This theatre is one of the most beautiful movie houses for colored in America.

The Silver Grill Bar, 615 8th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla., showing the managers, W. H. Burney and James Taylor

View of Silver Grill dining room where seafood and Southern fried chicken are served

Serving imported and domestic whiskeys and wines

Whether its Spring, Summer, Fall or Winter, trek on down the East Coast, cross the country to West Palm Beach where summer spends the winter, money grows on trees and pork chops walk up and down the avenue crying "eat me," and enjoy the fine night life.

Send a Soldier *The Crisis* for One Year—$1.50
Keep Him Informed on the Fight for Democracy at Home

The Florida Bar

West Palm Beach, Fla.

ASK anyone who has been in the Palm Beaches for over one week, and they will tell you that if you wish to occupy your leisure hours with something which will take your mind off the cares of the day, enjoy the nightly entertainment presented at the beautiful Florida Bar, Cocktail Lounges and Grills.

Enjoy one of the New Year's Eve celebrations at the Florida Bar and you will realize why the place is always full and "jumping."

Seasonal entertainment is under the direction of Billie McAllister, well-known female impersonator, who along with the other versatile entertainers keep patrons clamoring for more. The sensational shows which change weekly keep spectators tense with anticipation and delight because of the unique methods of presentation. Expert mixologists, glamourous hostesses and cigarette girls seek to satisfy the crowds which throng to this glowing spot on famous Rosemary Avenue.

James J. "Cracker" Johnson, prominent realtor and sportsman who owns the beautiful establishment, has sought to inject his personality into each of the twenty-one employees who help to make your evenings pleasant. Mr. Johnson's desire is to have his patrons enjoy the best of everything within the beautiful, rich, ultra-modern interior.

The Florida Bar is one of the foremost examples of clever business management which is making a success of an enterprise born of a sincere desire for public service and clean recreation.

ALPHONSE GIBSON

Known better as "Kid Chocolate," he is the personality-plus floor manager in the cocktail lounges and grill

The cocktails are shaken by Fields and Reese

JOHNNIE REESE

One of the four experts who will "mix your troubles away." Reese is well-known throughout the country since he is a retired baseball player of the National League

Glamorous waitresses fill your orders with a smile

The entertainers thrill the customers

HARVEY FIELDS

Youngest of the Florida Bar mixologists "Handsome Harry" may soon answer Uncle Sam

A scene at the bar

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

We Pull Millions of Punches

Newark (N. J.) *Star-Ledger*

DO WE despise Hitler enough to hit him with all our strength?

We ask the question because IT IS A QUESTION.

It is a question because we are plainly PULLING OUR PUNCHES.

We are one hundred and thirty million people, and we should let fly with THE FULL FURY of their strength.

Why do we allow Hitleristic prejudices and pettiness to exclude or to minimize the contributions of MANY OF OUR NUMBER from the common war effort?

There are clever ways of denying that we are refusing to make full use of the abilities, developed and latent, of the millions of Negro citizens.

It is difficult to put a finger upon clear-cut evidence of such refusal, because the people who do the discriminating are usually capable and experienced people who do the thing so well that THEY OFTEN FOOL THEMSELVES into believing their disavowals.

Let's dispense with denials, because this is not written in the spirit of accusation.

Let's simply go easy on ourselves by saying, with all truth, that we inherited OUR FIXED ATTITUDE toward the Negro and that we could not fairly be expected to question our inherited attitude in the absence of compelling facts.

NOW we face a compelling fact, and LET'S BE SHREWD Yankees about it.

We are a hundred and thirty million, but we are NONE TOO MANY to beat the enemy.

Why make A GIFT TO HITLER, of the loyalties or abilities of any of our number?

THE IMPULSE TO DENY is strong and is often provoked by false and exaggerated accusation.

Discrimination always begets suspicion and bitterness, and these always produce exaggerated accusation which, in turn, inevitably provokes self-righteous, BELLIGERENT DEFENSE.

Let us, therefore, ELIMINATE THE ARGUMENT, the pros and the cons alike, and LOOK A FACT STRAIGHT IN THE FACE.

NOW it is a fact that THERE ARE NOT A HUNDRED NEGRO FLIERS in our armed services.

It is also a fact that thousands upon thousands of Negroes undoubtedly possess the alertness, mechanical interest, physical endurance and daring that are essential qualifications of a good fighting pilot.

It is also a fact that thousands upon thousands of Negroes would give A RIGHT ARM PLUS a life to get into so desirable a service.

And it is an enormous fact that our country DESPERATELY NEEDS every man who is both capable and willing to fly in combat.

These are facts that should suggest SOLUTION rather than blame and rejection of blame.

The solution, obviously, is to invite all Negroes (AND WHITES OF ALL COMPLEXIONS AND ORIGINS) to qualify.

It is not the air service alone, or the Negro alone, with which we are here concerned.

We single out the air service because it is a striking example of PUNCH-PULLING; we mention the Negro for the same reason that an orator talks to the fellow IN THE BACK SEAT: if he talks loud enough for the back seat, he's sure HE'LL REACH ALL who sit in front.

If we open the way to qualified Negroes in the air services, we will have surely by that time put a stop to most of the punch-pulling discriminations against less conspicuous objects of discrimination in the less exclusive services.

BELIEVE it or not, what we are suggesting is MORE DEMOCRACY, as a weapon against Hitlerism.

Hitler believes that only one race should be allowed standing, and that all other races SHOULD BE REDUCED to varying degrees of inferiority.

We have believed that all people should be permitted to find their true level as individuals, and that if any person should happen to be inferior, his inferiority would come out in the wash and NEED NOT BE MULTIPLIED deliberately and maliciously by his superior fellows.

Now, we need to bring out the latent abilities of all our people as fighters and workers.

Now, out of desperate need, we must scale up and not down. Now, WE MUST STOP BROODING over the shortcomings, real or fancied, of any of our groups, and LOOK TO THEIR ABILITIES.

Democracy is the encouragement, conservation AND UTILIZATION of personality. In war, democracy is the ABSENCE OF PUNCH-PULLING.

Let American FREEDOM-NOURISHED fliers and soldiers and sailors and workers of all races prove on every front of war and peace that Hitler's ARYANISM IS HOPELESS BUNK.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Bachrach

NEW NAACP DIRECTORS, left to right: Dr. John B. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; and Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.

Mississippi Reversal: The supreme court of Mississippi has reversed the conviction of Willie Upton, who was found guilty and sentenced to death on the charge of criminally assaulting a white girl. The opinion of the court held:

"This is an appeal from a conviction for rape in which the death penalty was imposed. The appellant's defense was an alibi and physical incapacity and his conviction rests on the uncorroborated testimony of the woman he is alleged to have raped. It is true that a conviction for rape may rest 'on the uncorroborated testimony of the person raped,' but it should always be scrutinized with caution, and where there is much in the facts and circumstances in evidence to discredit her testimony another jury should be permitted to pass thereon. . . ."

Lynching: The federal bureau of investigation went into Sikeston, Mo., to investigate the possibility of the violation of the U. S. Code Section 52, Title 18, in the lynching of Cleo Wright January 25, 1942.

The important Section provides imprisonment of not more than a year and a fine of not more than $1,000 for anyone who wilfully subjects any inhabitant of a state, territory or district to the deprivation on account of race, color, or nationality, of any civil rights or protections guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Department of Justice theory in making its investigation of the Sikeston lynching is that the local authorities may have wilfully subjected Wright to a deprivation of his life without due process of law in violation of Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code, by their unexcused failure to protect him from the hands of the mob.

Lawyer Slugged: Dr. Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal committee of the N.A.A.C.P. and acting dean of Howard university law school, was attacked in the hall on the sixth floor of the Davidson county courthouse in Nashville, Tenn., at four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February 27.

Dick Fessey, a former deputy sheriff, who made the assault was arrested on charges of aggravated assault and battery and released February 27 on $1,000 bond.

The attack came when Ransom walked out into the hall from the courtroom where he was sitting with Z. Alexander Looby, local N.A.A.C.P. attorney, on a case involving the exclusion of Negroes from a jury. As he stepped out, Fessey rushed at him and knocked his glasses off. When the scuffle began, Negroes who would have aided Ransom were held back by a former constable (white) named Hill, who drew his gun and shouted: "We are going to teach these northern Negroes not to come down here raising fancy court questions."

Ransom suffered a swollen jaw, bruises about the head and face, and a skinned nose and temple. He was at the time not engaged in the University of Tennessee case, for which he went to Nashville, but was assisting Looby in a hearing. There was no bitterness during the hearing, the N.A.A.C.P. said, and Fessey had no connection with the case.

The N.A.A.C.P. sent telegrams protesting the attack to Governor Prentice Cooper, the Attorney General of the state, and the mayor of Nashville.

The Association has been assured by the Attorney General of Tennessee that the case will be prosecuted.

Sojourner Truth Housing: Since the riot on February 28 when Negroes attempted to get into the Sojourner Truth Housing project in Detroit, which had been built for them, the N.A.A.C.P. branch in Detroit and the national office in New York have been in the midst of the fight to guarantee Negro occupancy.

The colored tenants were directed to move in on the morning of February 28, but when they arrived at a point near the project, they found the streets barricaded, a mob of 300 whites armed with bricks and clubs blocking their path,

and 150 Detroit policemen who, instead of assisting them to proceed, advised them to withdraw. In the rioting, the fighting was almost entirely between Detroit police and Negroes who attempted to proceed to the project.

The Sojourner Truth riot quickly became a national and international episode, since Japanese and German short wave broadcasts used the riot as an example of American "democracy." The story is that the government, after planning and designating the 200-unit housing project for Negro occupancy, changed its decision under pressure from white real estate interests, the Klan, the Black Legion, and other un-American groups, and then, at the last moment, changed back to Negro occupancy. With this vacillation, the mob element in Detroit felt that it could dare to oppose the federal government, and it did so successfully on February 28. As we go to press nearly a month after the riot, nothing has transpired except that the federal government has reiterated its position that Negroes should occupy the project, but Mayor Jeffries of Detroit has done nothing to insure Negro occupancy or guarantee protection to those families seeking to occupy the project. A committee of citizens, headed by the Reverend Charles Hill and backed up by the Detroit branch of the N.A.A.C.P., is meeting daily on the proposition and is committed to no compromise.

Mess Attendant Hero: The greatest honor that could be paid Mess Attendant Dorie Miller, one of the heroes of Pearl Harbor, would be for the U. S. Navy to abolish restrictions against Negro enlistments at once.

This was the suggestion made to Secretary Frank Knox by the NAACP in response to the letter sent by the Navy public relations department to many Negro newspapers, groups, and individuals who had inquired, late in December, for the name of the Negro mess attendant who manned a machine gun on a battleship in Pearl Harbor December 7 and fought Japanese planes.

The NAACP letter cited to Navy Secretary Knox the latter's own letter dated December 31, 1941, in which Mr. Knox stated: "The Navy Department will certainly recommend proper recognition for any such heroic action."

Urging that black Americans be allowed to serve their country and their Navy in any capacity, the NAACP letter said: "This action by the Navy not only would reward a hero, but would serve dramatic notice that this country is in fact a democracy engaged in an all-out war against anti-democratic forces."

Axis Propaganda: Racial prejudice in the U. S. is one of the main themes for Axis propaganda, according to Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures. It is particularly effective in Brazil where one-fourth of the 45,000,000 inhabitants are Negroes. The Axis is spreading accounts of racial violence in North America. It circulates word-of-mouth reports of lynchings and violence against Negro soldiers, to illustrate its contention that while the Brazilian Negro enjoys complete freedom, his fellow Negro in the U. S. is still a slave and the abolition of slavery after the Civil War was only a formal act.

Brazilians are told that Pan-Americanism would mean slavery for the black race in that country. It is reported that a large number of Negroes in Brazil have, as a result, gone over to the Fascist "Acao Integralista."

In the Far East, too, Japanese have been using the same technique to de-

PANCAS in the St. Louis, Missouri branch campaign: Front row, left to right, Mrs. Gladys F. Redmond, Sidney R. Redmond, Miss Margaret Newell, Chester E. Stovall, Mrs. Kitty Hall, George B. Stafford, Mrs. Audia H. Roberts, Bige Wyatt, Robert Clinton

2nd row, Henry D. Espy, Fred A. Jones, Mrs. James T. Bush, Charles H. Anderson, Miss Fay W. Carter, Mrs. Mattie Shackelford, Mrs. Carthon H. Lee, Mrs. Walter L. Skinner, Mrs. L. Peagram Jackson, Mrs. Sarah L. Banks, Mrs. Alberta Owens, Miss Evelyn H. Roberts, Mrs. Claretha Barrett, Mrs. Frenchy Wood

3rd row, Caleb A. Gray, Lee G. Jones

Last row, A. L. Curry, Mrs. Veradie Kendrick, J. E. Parks, Sr., Miss Beulah P. Harris, Harry H. Ball, Jr., Mrs. Sallie L. Oliver, Miss Clarissa Boone, Mrs. Bessie Buckner, Edward Dawkins, Oscar S. Ficklin, A. D. Torrey

stroy confidence in the British and Americans.

On the heels of the MacLeish statement came a warning published in *Life* magazine by William Hickey, visiting columnist of the London *Daily Express*, in which he cited the attitude of America toward the Negro as one of the danger signals in the war effort. He said:

"I know that this problem is practically taboo among many of my white American friends. They dispose of it with a few stock phrases which comfortably justify discrimination. Nevertheless, having studied Negro newspapers and talked informally with many Negroes, I am convinced that at least a sincere gesture, or at best a radical, nationwide change of heart is needed to ensure total Negro cooperation in the war effort and to immunize America's 13,000,000 colored folk against effective and subtle enemy propaganda."

Willkie on Navy: In the dedication of Freedom House in New York City March 19, Wendell L. Willkie made a challenging and forthright speech denouncing the attitude of the U. S. Navy toward Negroes, citing the heroism of Dorie Miller, mess attendant on the Battleship Arizona, in manning a machine gun at Pearl Harbor on December 7. Mr. Willkie wound up his speech by declaring:

"Now you lovers of freedom—I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words? Don't you think that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and Navy Department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country?

Soldiers Barred: Latest indignity upon Negro soldiers to reach the ears of Negro civilians is an order issued in Walla Walla, Washington, on March 21 forbidding Negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry to enter twenty business establishments in that town, including restaurants, hotels, cigar stores, ice cream parlors, etc.

Indignant Negro civilians point out that this is an example of the Army imposing a pattern of segregation on a community which had no such traditions prior to the coming of troops.

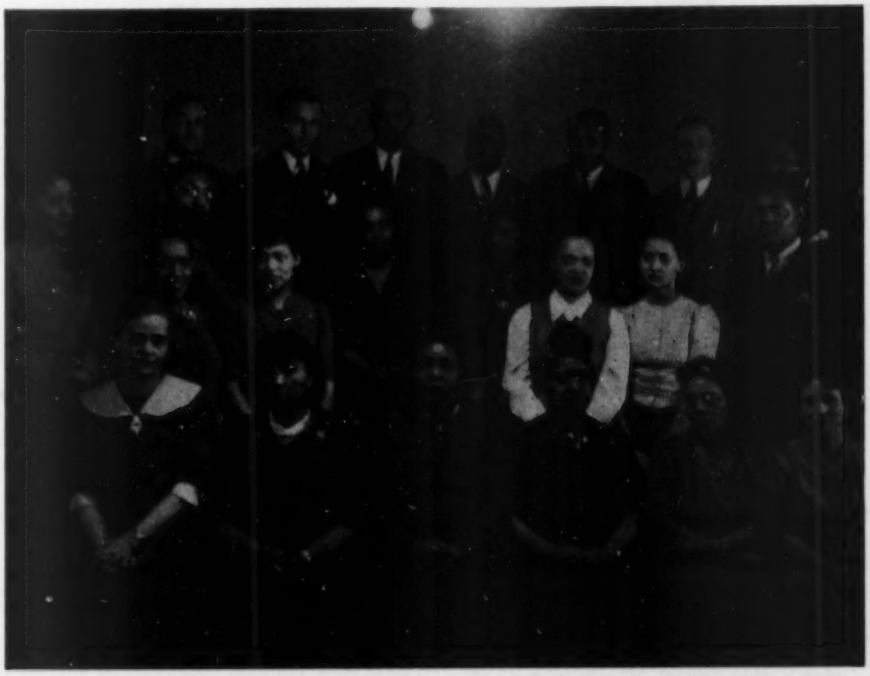
A letter from a private in the 25th infantry states that the order was imposed by the white officers of the regiment who hail principally from Texas.

THE CRISIS—$1.50 A YEAR
AN IDEAL BIRTHDAY GIFT

Sikeston Forms a Branch

Officers of the new Sikeston, Missouri, branch, seated, left to right: Rev. S. V. Wolfe, president, Joseph E. Gaines, vice-president; standing, Rev. Kater E. Crump, corresponding secretary, John O. Dancler, recording secretary, George W. Scott, treasurer

Make Record in Knoxville



These are the PANCAS of the Knoxville, Tenn., branch membership campaign—those persons who brought in 15 or more memberships. A total of more than 1100 members was secured. First row left to right: Mrs. J. G. Beck, Mrs. M. R. Jones, Mrs. Lula Blevins, Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, Mrs. Maggie Marshall, Miss Arna McFarland; second row: Mrs. Esther Cowan, Rev. A. J. Simmons, Mrs. Dorothy Draper, Mrs. Lois Kelly, Mrs. B. H. Netherland, Mrs. Pearl Franklin, Miss Zenobia Craggett, Miss Carolyn Daves, James D. Rucker; third row: H. B. Howell, Curtis L. Kelly, Guilford Frazier, Rev. B. B. Evans, A. H. Shears, L. S. Sinclair, Rev. D. A. Jackson. Other PANCAS not present in picture: Mrs. Julia Cody; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Miss Grace J. Irving

Stowe College chapter, St. Louis: 1st row, left to right: Gertrude Barrett, Grace White, Arzelle Williams, John Buckner, Presetta Gardner, Ozie Robnett; standing: 1st row, Doretha Walker, Mildred Crafton, Margaret Hogue, Maudelle Dunlap, Eva Hendricks, Geneva Wayne, Lenora Byons, Hazel Outlaw, Vernadeen Hutt, Dorothy Smith, Juanita Cole, Mrs. Claretha Barrett, Norma White; 2nd row, Mary Spain, Orie Williams, Mary Wilson, Katherine Ward, Inez Best, Frandelia Garrett, Rosa Harris, Eva Bolar, Juanita Jackson; 3rd row, Modella Pruitt, Floretta Brookes, James Tillman, Isabell Thompson, Ruth Turner, Marion Givhans

Branch News

Arizona: The Tucson Branch met February 15 at the Friendship Baptist Church.

Connecticut: The New England Regional Conference met in Bridgeport in an all-day session, March 8. Morning meetings were held at the Phyliss Wheatley YMCA and the afternoon meeting at Messiah Baptist Church. Among the speakers in the afternoon were Mayor Jasper McLevy and Roy Wilkins of the National Office. Frank D. Reeves of the National Office legal staff was the speaker for the Stamford Branch on March 19. The Hartford Branch held its regular monthly meeting March 4.

District of Columbia: Dr. Francis McPeek, chairman of the Social Welfare division of the Washington Federation of Churches was the speaker on the program sponsored by the District of Columbia branch over station WINX March 23.

Iowa: The Marshalltown Branch at its March meeting pledged whole-hearted support to the national defense program. Rev. S. A. Nelson is president, Mrs. A. B. Howard is secretary, and Miss Jessie E. Walker, Mrs. Wilmer Johnson and Rabbi Bert A. Klein compose the resolutions committee.

Kansas: The Kansas City Branch conducted a membership campaign during March under the direction of E. Frederic Morrow of the National Office staff.

Massachusetts: President Ray Guild of the Boston Branch was one of the sponsors of the "Youth For Victory" conference in Cambridge March 15. The Boston Branch opened its annual membership campaign with Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin in charge on March 25.

The Springfield Branch held a sale of home-cooked foods March 21.

Michigan: The State Conference of Branches which met in Grand Rapids the week-end of March 1 had more than 1000 persons in attendance at the afternoon mass meeting. Seventeen cities of the state were represented among the delegates. A resolution was adopted urging that the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit be occupied by Negroes as originally intended.

Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, state president of the group, said in part: "The Negro is ready to advance the cause of any people for social and economic justice. He also is a true, loyal, and patriotic American who is ready to do his part to help win the war through a contribution of blood, sweat and tears."

Missouri: The St. Louis Branch on March 8 had as its speaker City Counsellor Joseph F. Holland whose topic was "The Negro In Civilian Defense." The Branch is one of more than 150 civic organizations supporting the proposition to increase the school tax rate from 85 cents to 89 cents on each $100 valuation.

Minnesota: During "Interracial Week," the Duluth branch was very active. The Lincoln Celebration dance was a success on February 12.

President R. J. Simmons delivered the address over the radio on the subject, "The Negro's Contribution to American Civilization."

This branch is also buying Defense Bonds, Stamps, etc.

We are urging our Congressmen to work for an anti-lynching bill following the Sikeston, Missouri, outrage of January 25, 1942, in the lynching of Cleo Wright.

We plan to have the greatest membership drive in our history.

New Jersey: The Elizabeth branch has set a goal of 500 members for its membership campaign. Bravell Nesbit is the president.

Captains for the membership campaign are: Mrs. Nora Jones, Mrs. Ethel Hartwell, Mrs. Audrey Purvis, Mrs. Grace B. Jordan, Mrs. Martha Davis, Mrs. Mabel Page, Mrs. Gladys Shirley, Mrs. Maggie Carter, Mrs. Alice Copeland, Mrs. Maude Charles, Mrs. Bessie Petties, Mrs. Mary Rice, Mrs. Julia Williams, Mrs. Ruby Shepard, Mrs. Emma Joyce, Mrs. Cassie Talley, Mrs. Cora Connington and Mrs. Ada Franklin.

Also Miss M. L. Simmons, Miss Marguerite Jones, Miss Vivian Hopkins, Miss Maude McAllister, Miss Rebecca Jenkins, Dr. William Brown, Dr. L. G. Brown, Dr. G. F. Shirley, Nathaniel Dennis, T. J. Taylor, Vernon Mitchell, I. E. Jones, Isaac Jones, Joseph Mayer, Harvey Rawls, Sedgwick Brown, E. B. Bulle, Harry Hurd, Preston Randolph, John Smith, Andrew Beamer, Charles Smith and John McClendon.

The regular meeting of the Atlantic City branch was held March 16.

The Paterson branch met March 25.

New York: The Ossining branch heard Tremetria Birth of New York City on the

subject "Women In The Struggle For Democracy" at its meeting March 16.

The new Troy branch was scheduled to elect officers at a meeting April 2.

North Carolina: Madison S. Jones, Jr. of the National Office staff who has been conducting campaigns in North Carolina since January 15 was the speaker at the closing meeting of the High Point branch drive March 2.

Ohio: The Cleveland, Ohio branch has reported $100 from its sale of Christmas seals.

Oklahoma: The Perry branch met March 12 to make plans for the 1942 membership drive.

Pennsylvania: The executive committee of the Blair County branch gave a testimonial March 11 to Charles Randolph Brown, who has served as secretary of the local branch for nineteen years, since it was chartered in November, 1923. Mr. Brown is chairman of the legal redress and legislation committee and also vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Conference. Mr. Brown, 64, retired as a letter carrier last July after 33 years of service. He is the father of two sons, both doctors, and a daughter, a graduate nurse. The principal address of the evening was given by the Rev. D. Alpha Terry. Others on the program were Mrs. Martha Bantum, James Dailey, James M. Brown, O. M. Graves, Dr. George A. Walker, Mrs. Barbara Pendleton and Leonard Rock.

Rhode Island: The Newport branch met March 16 and named Miss Eria Carson, John Tripplett and Mrs. H. E. Charles as a committee to investigate plans for the evacuation of colored children.

Tennessee: The Knoxville branch re-elected the Rev. B. B. Evans as president. Other officers are: The Rev. A. J. Simmons, L. S. Sinclair, and Mrs. B. H. Netherland, vice-presidents; Mrs. S. J. Carr, secretary; Mrs. Effie Harris, assistant secretary; and J. C. Bussell, treasurer.

Texas: Walter White, National Executive Secretary addressed an audience of more than 2,000 persons in Good Hope Baptist Church for the Houston branch March 3 and urged united effort to beat Hitler. A membership drive is under way conducted by Randall Tyus of the New York office. The Youth Council of the Houston branch sponsored its annual music appreciation program in March. Beulah McCraine Courtney was presented in a piano and voice recital.

Following the address of Walter White at a meeting March 1 under the auspices of the San Antonio branch the sum of several hundred dollars was pledged to assist with the financing of an NAACP lobby in Washington.

West Virginia: Dr. Rupert C. L. Markoe of Detroit addressed the Wheeling branch March 22 on the subject "Tuberculosis As It Affects Colored People."

The Logan branch held its March meeting at the First Baptist Church in Omar where the Rev. J. W. Crockett is pastor. The speaker of the day was Judge Chambers who declared that two of the greatest enemies of democracy are self-interest and racial prejudice. Others on the program were Mr. Lynn, Mrs. Pearl Gill, Mrs. Gardener, President L. H. Richardson, R. C. Ferguson. Music was rendered by the Ever Ready, Silver Leaf and Pioneer Quartettes and by the choir.

PANCAS in the Chattanooga, Tenn., branch campaign. Seated left to right: Mrs. W. J. Davenport, H. E. White, Mrs. Ellen Chambers, W. O. Bryson, Dr. P. A. Stephens, L. D. Collins, Mrs. W. O. Woods, Rev. P. D. Kingins, Mrs. P. A. Stephens, Rev. A. F. Johnson. Standing left to right: E. G. Henderson, Mrs. W. O. Bryson, Prof. T. D. Upshaw, W. H. Watson, Mrs. W. J. Astrapp, E. E. Bedelle, O. Lowery, C. W. Neal, Mrs. Jennie M. Mondul, Prof. A. F. Dixon, Mrs. M. G. Valentine, Prof. W. J. Davenport, Merlin Harper

Books About the Negro

We can supply

libraries, schools, reading clubs and individuals

Send for new book list

THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP

69 Fifth Avenue **New York, N. Y.**

Sojourner Truth

(*Continued from page* 113)

mittee and is now sitting in the City of Detroit.

Negroes and white lovers of democracy have banded together in a city-wide movement to support the fight for Negro occupancy and to see that mob rule does not prevail. A new picket line has been thrown around the City Hall while the leaders in the fight are bringing to bear upon the Mayor, in whose hand the future of the project rests, a swelling tide of protest over the action of the police who permitted a white mob to bar Negro war workers from their lawful homes.

Seeking a way out of the controversy, Mayor Jeffries has appealed to Washington to do the job that he and the City of Detroit as agents of the Federal government were requested to do. The newly appointed Federal Housing head, James Blandford, has recently reaffirmed the position of the government for Negro occupancy of Sojourner Truth Homes and has publicly appealed to the patriotism of the citizens of Detroit to bring a speedy end to the controversy. He stated in his release to the press, "We are at war. This is a war housing project."

The Enemy Within

As one reviews the events, many of which cannot be told in so short an article, it is clear that the Sojourner Truth controversy in Detroit is no longer a controversy between Negroes on the one hand and whites on the other. Here is an issue which transcends even the rights of the Negro people. It has become now a case of open revolt against the Federal government on the part of Nazi-minded mobsters who would sacrifice their country for a Hitlerite principle.

The Sojourner Truth controversy cannot be isolated from its place and time in current history. We are at war for the preservation of democracy and freedom, for ridding the whole world of tyranny and arbitrary force. The Chief Executive has warned America to be vigilant against racial prejudice in an hour of national crisis, when without unity the battle to exist as a free nation may well be lost. Shall we give comfort at home to the same forces against which we are working and dying, night and day, to defeat on the hot sands of Libya and in the frozen wastes of Iceland?

The Sojourner Truth fight, like the Sikeston lynching, can no longer be regarded as the sole concern of local government or of a local community. These incidents have world-wide implications. Dr. Goebbels has boasted that America can be conquered from within because of the racial traditions of the country which relegate a minority of thirteen million souls to a condition of slavery in a land called free. The forces which precipitated the bloodshed and violence in the riot at Sojourner Truth are identical with the forces which shall track down the Jew, the Catholic and other minorities in due course.

While billions are being poured into machines of war, the men who must make these machines work on the field of battle are being poisoned by a rank racism which will render this fight for democracy futile and empty. The Negroes of Detroit who are demanding justice and freedom cannot be told that this is a war for democracy if the local and Federal governments protect fascism at home. The time has come for the lovers of democracy in America to take a position, to declare war here, too, and strike the enemy down whenever we find him.

Negro Authors

(*Continued from page* 115)

MISSOURI STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. A Suggestive Outline for the Study of the Negro in History.

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. Negro People Will Defend America. Washington.

THE NEGRO. A Selected List for School Libraries of Books by and about Negroes in Africa and America. Chicago.

THE NEGRO AND DEFENSE. A Test of Democracy. New York.

TEACHERS' SALARIES IN BLACK AND WHITE. New York.

TOBIAS, CHANNING H. Let Negroes Work. Hampton, Va.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. The Thirteenth Amendment a Milestone in Emancipation. Washington.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. The Negro in the Organization of Abolition. Atlanta.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. Education for Citizenship in a Democracy. Washington.

WESLEY, CHARLES H. Graduate Education for Negroes in Southern Universities. Boston.

WEST INDIAN NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE. Declarations of Rights of the Carribean People to Self Determination and Self Government. New York.

WHITE, WALTER. It's our country, too. New York.

WILSON, J. FINLEY. The Colored Elks and National Defense. Washington.

WINSTON, HENRY. Old Jim Crow has Got to Go! New York.

YERGAN, MAX and ROBESON, PAUL. The Negro and Justice. New York.

Negro Youth Looks

(*Continued from page* 119)

toward the nation. Truly, we the Negro youth of West Palm Beach are blessed with many things which are not present in other sections of Florida.

We shall preserve what we have, pray and work hard to accomplish what we want and need, thereby making West Palm Beach a greater place in which to live for generations of youth to come.

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 109)

position in the Office of Civilian Defense. She will work out of Philadelphia in the development of physical fitness programs.

The Hampton Institute teaching fellow system introduced last September has been termed a "complete success" by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier.

Final examinations for the present semester, ending April 17, are being eliminated.

Hampton's Summer School will offer important new workshop courses, according to William Mason Cooper, the director. Twenty-eight scholarships will be available to applicants from Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Arizona.

Former Hampton students with skills that can be used in national defense jobs are urged to contact the school's placement bureau. A civil service committee of which Stuart L. Whiting is chairman, is interesting student in civil service jobs.

Hampton's flight training program has been transferred to West Virginia State College.

George S. Schuyler, business manager of THE CRISIS spoke in Ogden Hall on March 16, on "Propaganda and the Negro."

Commissions as officers in the U. S. Army Air Corps were awarded to a group of Negro pilots at the Post Theatre of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at **Tuskegee Institute** on March 7. They were Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., and cadets Mac Ross, George Spencer Brooks, Lemeul R. Custis and Charles Henry DeBow.

• BUY DEFENSE BONDS •

WILLIAMS PRESS, INC., PRINTERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

ON TO CALIFORNIA! A great NAACP annual conference will be held July 14-19, inclusive, in Los Angeles. Plan now to be on the special train leaving a Midwestern city about July 10. See your local branch or write the National Office, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' HOTEL DIRECTORY

Arkansas
LAFAYETTE LUNCHEONETTE AND TOURIST HOME
904 State Street, Little Rock

Florida
PARADISE HOTEL
363 N. W. 17th St., Miami

Illinois
SOUTHWAY HOTEL
6014 South Parkway, Chicago

Ohio
WARD APARTMENT HOTEL
4113 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland

WANT TO BE AN AGENT
for
THE CRISIS?

Informative
Educational
Pictorial
Fast-Selling

WRITE TODAY
FOR RATES AND TERMS
Business Manager,
THE CRISIS
69 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

The TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS

It's the
HOTEL THERESA
When in
New York any season of the year

7th Ave. at 125th **In the Heart of Harlem**

300 spacious, all outside rooms; luxurious suites. The beautiful Orchid Room for dining; cocktail lounge and bar; the lovely Mezzanine for relaxation . . . Ideal residence for study; special weekly rates for students.

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH
$2.00 Single—$2.50 Double and up

WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH
$1.50 Single—$2.00 Double and up

WALTER W. SCOTT, *Manager*

The HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave. at 125th **New York City**

LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries. THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

ARKANSAS

Scipio A. Jones,
201 Century Building, Little Rock, Ark.
Telephone: 4-0907

CALIFORNIA

Marshall Denton, Jr.
3429 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: Adams 5544

Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
1105 East Vernon, Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: Century 2-9078

Walter Lear Gordon, Jr.,
4071 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: ADams 6000

DELAWARE

Louis L. Redding
1002 French Street, Wilmington, Del.
Telephone: 3-1924

ILLINOIS

Thomas J. Price
104 East 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Oakland 1755

C. Francis Stradford,
12 West Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Drexel 171

INDIANA

E. Louis Moore
157 N. Illinois St., Suite 208, Indianapolis
Telephone: Lincoln 7896

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr. & Prentice Thomas
602 West Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Telephone: Wabash 4765

MICHIGAN

Oscar W. Baker and Oscar W. Baker, Jr.
504-9 Bay City Bank Building, Bay City, Mich.
Telephones: Office: 286; Res. 3404

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Telephone: 8-9042

OHIO

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Telephone: Cherry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960

Raymond Pace Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960

Theron B. Hamilton
806 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone: Grant 3137; Residence: Schenly 3298

Theodore O. Spaulding
425 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

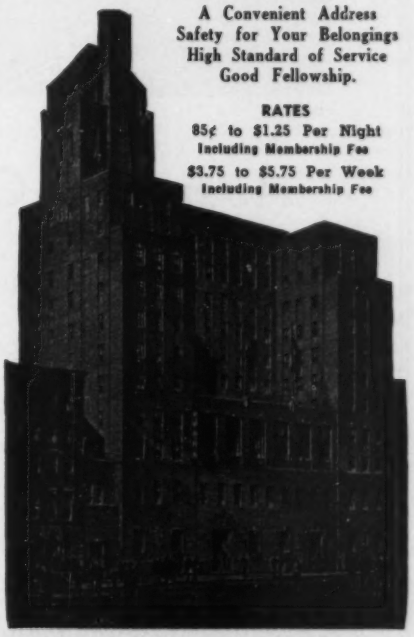
VIRGINIA

Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville, Va.
Telephone: 2475

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Come to The "Y"

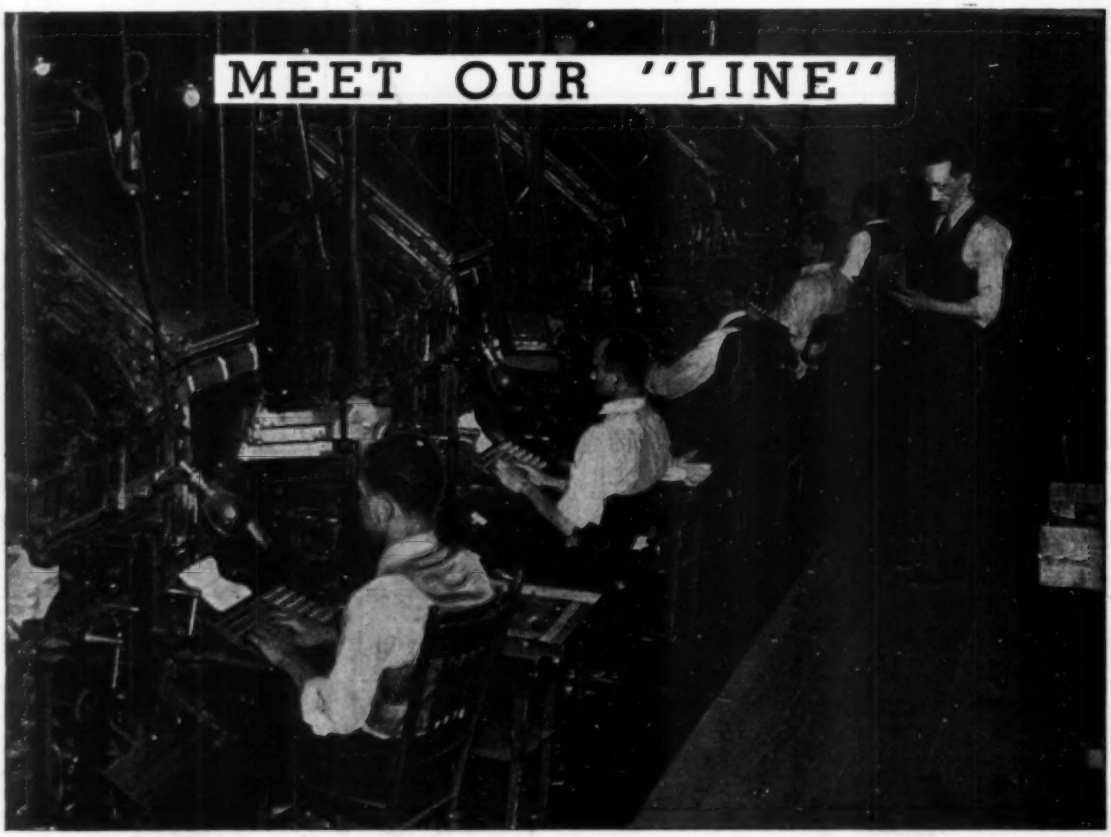
A Convenient Address
Safety for Your Belongings
High Standard of Service
Good Fellowship.

RATES
85¢ to $1.25 Per Night
Including Membership Fee
$3.75 to $5.75 Per Week
Including Membership Fee



HARLEM BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
180 West 135th Street **New York, N. Y.**
CONVENIENT TO EVERYWHERE

A FEW COPIES LEFT
THE FEBRUARY CRISIS
"THE NEGRO IN THE U. S. ARMY"
20 PAGES OF PICTURES—15c



Average—ONE NEWSPAPER A DAY

IT is a heavy load getting out four complete newspapers in a four-day work week and the heaviest part falls on the "Line". The "Line" is the battery of Merganthaler Linotypes operated by 10 skilled Negro operators who represent the cream of the crop of linotype operators turned out by Hampton, Tuskegee, Prairie View and other Negro trade schools.

These men do a tremendous job and do it with skill and speed not surpassed in any other newspaper plant regardless of color.

In the four-day work week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) a 24-page, a 14-page, a 16-page and 28-page paper are set complete in every detail.

Defender mechanics have to be good because it is a tradition at The Defender that only the best will do.

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY